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"There is one thing about Army life nowadays and since the Spanish War," said an old officer recently, "that seems to me more pathetic than funny. When I went into the Army there used to be company gardens at every post. There are none now. I haven't seen one since I came home from Cuba. It is barely possible that somewhere, remote from the more convenient posts, some company having a prospect of remaining for two or three seasons has had the courage to keep up the old custom, and planted and hoed its garden. But if there is I don't know where that happy company is. This is one of the things that go to explain the 'something wrong with the Army.' The enlisted man in the old times was fond of fresh vegetables. Sensible captains and wise first sergeants got their heads together and laid out a good garden. Men were detailed to plant it and then to hoe it. Company feeling ran high on the garden question and there were healthful rivalries in garden making and tilling. The fine potatoes, big juicy ears of sweet corn, red ripe tomatoes, reverberant onions, toothsome peas and beans, and even 'watermillions' and canteloupes that the boys used to raise, were fit for the gods on Olympus to taste. All that is gone, and with the company garden also has gone the company cow and the officers' cow, too. There used to be a time when the veriest shavetail who dared to get married kept a good cow. Out on the plains there was grass galore. In some western posts you could keep a cow out on public grass nearly every month in the round year. When the word came to pull up and move station there was little trouble in selling a good cow, either to the troops who were coming in or to some nearby settler. In those days we could live better and cheaper and there was solid satisfaction in producing that part of the table supplies. Now, with the increase of the Army since the Spanish War, there are too many officers who came from city life and are as helpless, as quartermasters and commissaries, as babes in swaddling clothes. The old sergeants are now fewer and farther between. Flush times and low relative pay give us a rather lower class of men in the ranks, and the old-time zeal in garden work is gone. Besides, the prospect of going to Cuba or the Philippines on a week's notice in mid-season crushes out all desire to garden. Then, too, the posts are growing bigger and there is not so much ground available. A good acre of rich western land used to provide fresh vegetables for a company. I remember a remarkably fine garden my company had once at Leavenworth. Now there would have to be forty gardens there. Our men in the Philippines do not try to garden. Our vegetables are a delusion there. They start and grow but do not produce. It looks as if the discouragements had driven away all desire to get for the company mess the good things that we used to have. Army conditions and fare would be bettered if we could get back to the old way of doing things."

Major Edwin P. Brewer, 7th U.S. Cav., who lately returned with his regiment from the Philippines, ridicules the suggestion that the United States give up the islands, and declares that such a thing won't happen in a thousand years. "The Philippines," he is quoted as saying in an interview published in the Cleveland Leader, "are going to prove worth every dollar and every drop of blood spent on them. No one not acquainted with the facts can realize the vast opportunities awaiting American enterprise and American capital at every point. There is not a crop growing anywhere on earth that may not be raised with ease in the Philippines. There is timber of the most valuable kinds, simply awaiting the advent of the sawmill, and lower priced than sawdust in this country. And the mountains, according to the report of geologists, are full of gold, copper and iron, as well as coal. The American schoolmaster is coming into his own, and the 700,000 little Filipinos now going to school are going to be good American patriots—if we let 'em. The 7th Cavalry

brought home the biggest regiment that ever came out of the islands, and the finest lot of fellows that ever wore the uniform. But we won't have a corporal's guard left in six months. As fast as the men's time expires they'll take their discharges, some to re-enlist in other outfits, but the bulk of them because of the inadequacy of their pay and their ambition to get on in the world. People don't realize that a term of service wonderfully improves a man in every way and fits him for a position of trust. That's why we lose so much valuable material. It takes two years to convert a recruit into a Cavalry soldier, and then, when he is fit, we lose him. Of course, some of the old non-commissioned officers will stay, but very few others. The men are discontented because Congress has taken away their beer from the post exchange. Take it at Fort Riley, for instance. When the men had beer in the canteen they were the best-behaved lot you ever saw. Lacking the canteen, they go to Junction City when they have leave, and in vile grog shops they waste their money, frequently overstay their leave, and many make themselves liable to punishment."

The War Department will lend its hearty support to the tournament to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., the last week of September, and to this end Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, U.S.A., commanding Fort Riley and also in command of the Department of the Missouri, left for Omaha on Wednesday to make all preparations as far as the Army is concerned. Despite the fact that organizations in that department are woefully short of men, teams will be organized to compete in the tournament from the following posts within the department: Forts Crook, Omaha, Des Moines, Leavenworth, Riley, Robinson and D. A. Russell. An officer and assistants will be designated by General Godfrey to attend to details, while a sufficient number of officers will accompany the teams to act as judges in the different contests. It is very probable that the entire 2d Cavalry with its band, from Fort Des Moines, will make a practice march to St. Joseph for the occasion, and while there will encamp on the tournament grounds, or near by. If considered advisable a total of \$4,000 will be distributed as prizes to winning teams. Both the Assistant Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff are greatly interested in the coming event, which is being promoted by prominent and public spirited citizens of St. Joseph, and it is the intention that the affair shall be conducted on the same lines as the annual tournaments that occur in Madison Square Garden. This will be the first military tournament that has ever taken place in the West, and the War Department is of the opinion that it will create an interest among the people in affairs military and result in great good for the Service at large.

Senator Warren, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, earnestly favors the restoration of the Army post exchange, but he is not hopeful that it can be accomplished soon. He is quoted as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times: "I find a steadily growing sentiment among the officers of the Army, and, I believe, the people at large, in favor of restoring the Army canteen, but I really have little hope that they can get such a measure through any time soon. You see, the good women have got it into their pretty heads that the canteen is a thing of the devil and that it makes a gin mill out of every Army post, and these good women have blown up such a wave of reform that representatives of the people are afraid to run counter to it. Unless we do something to increase enlistments and stop desertions we will soon not have any army at all, and while I would not say that the canteen is the chief inducement to enlistments, I do believe that those who think of enlisting in the Army are often deterred by the thought that one of their rights is taken away from them. But there is no reasoning with a wave of temperance reform, you know. Some of the women ask me if I want a boy to be brought up in a gin mill. When I reply that it is far better that they be allowed to buy and drink light beer in a decent, respectable place inside the lines under regulations than to frequent the dives on the outside, where the worst of vices prevail, they reply: 'Well, no well brought up boy will go to those places anyway.' So there we are."

In a letter addressed to the Evening Journal and signed "Barton Myers, Governor of Ways and Means and of Exploitation, Jamestown Exposition," its author says: "If Admiral Evans and certain officers who are taking their cue from him now feel that it is a derogation of their dignity for a few months to associate with the common people of this country and allow them to come aboard of their ships and look them over, it will tend rather to react and create an antagonistic feeling such as is already cropping up among the papers of the country." This is contemptible and suggests the unfitness of its author to represent an exposition in which the Army and Navy of the United States take part. As Mr. Myers's letter appears to be suggested by something that appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it may be well to say that we have never heard, or heard of, a complaint coming from Admiral Evans or any of his officers of the duty they have been called upon to perform at the Jamestown Exposition. The manner in which they have performed that duty should save them from being insulted in the public prints by an official representing the Exposition. That their important services to the Exposition have been received so ungraciously is proof of the wisdom of the objections we made in the beginning to the plan of send-

ing our Navy to Jamestown. If there is any one connected with the Exposition whose authority is superior to that of Mr. Myers, we would suggest that he offer an apology for this insolence.

Major Daniel E. McCarthy, U.S.A., Acting Chief Quartermaster, Philippines Division, strongly favors the development of the Batan coal fields, in the island of Luzon, by the United States Government. The annual consumption of coal in the Division is about 60,000 tons, all of which is imported at a cost of something like \$4.80 per ton, but it is believed that the supply for the next fiscal year will cost \$5.60 per ton. Major McCarthy, in an official report, states that the Batan coal can be mined for \$2 a ton and that a plant would cost \$70,000. During the first year of operations enough tunnels can be driven in advance of the regular work to block out from five to six years' supply, when, if conditions warrant it, additions to plant and improvements to buildings, dock, etc., amounting to about \$30,000, should be made. In the area investigated with diamond drills the records show at least ten feet of workable coal in the lower set of coal measures. This thickness of coal extended over one square mile would amount to 9,600,000 tons, which would be sufficient for 160 years. But even though this thickness of coal extended over an area of but 350,000 square feet (700 by 500 by 8 acres), there would be a sufficient supply for two years, and the saving during this period, including cost of plant and all expenses, would be approximately \$360,000. There is no reason for doubting the continuity of the seams, so it is safe to assume they extend to the limits of the reservation and that the supply is practically inexhaustible.

"We are told by those who seem to be in a position to know," writes a correspondent, "that it costs the Government about \$500 for each and every recruit enlisted for the Army; taking into account the cost of the recruiting service, his retention at recruiting depots, his clothing, rations, training and instruction, before he is ready for duty. If this is so, would it not be a good business proposition to pay each soldier who will re-enlist immediately one-half of this amount and save the other \$250 to the Government? For every soldier that re-enlists immediately at the expiration of his term of service is ready at once for duty. The conditions of the Service are not disturbed, except to be improved, because it has, for another period of three years, a man already trained and instructed, and the Service is improved to that extent. As a business proposition it seems that this idea could be developed to the everlasting benefit of the Service. When we consider the great saving of time, the value of the re-enlisted man and the saving to the Government of practically \$250 in every case, it does seem strange that this has not been done long ago. This is an age of improvement, and when we can improve the Service, and at the same time save money to the Government, it seems folly to neglect to do so."

Representative Foss, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, is of the opinion that Congress at the coming session should authorize the construction of at least two additional battleships of the 20,000-ton type. He also strongly approves the sending of the battleship fleet to the Pacific. "There is just as much reason why battleships should be stationed on the Pacific as on the Atlantic," says Mr. Foss in an interview published in the Baltimore American. "The practice of a long cruise in large formation will be of the utmost value to the Service. It will enable officers and men better to learn the qualities of their ships. The transfer of this large force to the Pacific will not disturb our relations with Japan. There is no reason why it should. We have in the Pacific important possessions and the waters around them are just as much American waters as the waters along the Atlantic coast. Several years ago at Chicago I made a speech in which I quoted Mr. William H. Seward's prediction that the great events of the future would take place in the Pacific. I still think so."

In compliance with a suggestion submitted by Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, the President has authorized him to continue expenditures in excess of the pro rata monthly allowance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, on account of present necessities and of unforeseen developments since these estimates were submitted, with the understanding that Congress will be requested to make additional appropriation at the next session to cover this deficiency. Under this arrangement it is estimated that about \$8,000,000 in addition to the regular appropriation will be expended on canal work between now and July 1, 1908.

In reply to an anonymous letter slandering the American troops stationed in Cuba, the Diario De La Marina, of Havana, says: "The conduct of the American Army of Pacification in Cuba could not be more praiseworthy than it is and the cordiality and good will shown to the American everywhere could not be more evident. The American officers, whom we have praised often for their intelligence, tact and chivalry, travel alone and unarmed from one end of the island to the other, meeting everywhere the esteem, respect and friendship which they deserve."

An Army officer calls our attention to an address on the canteen delivered in Portland by Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, U.S.A., in which he said: "Now let us see what were the effects of the canteen. It made of total abstainers moderate drinkers, and it made of the moderate drinker a hard drinker. When he became a hard drinker he wanted to go out to the saloon. The result was that when the canteen had been established long enough it sent more men outside of the posts than would have been the case if there was none. The non-beer canteen or post exchange made a distinction between respectable soldiers and hard drinkers. When recruits came from their homes to a garrison where the beer was sold they never intended to participate in the things they saw at the canteen. But the old officers told them that they enjoyed the luxuries that were a result of the canteen and yet didn't contribute to the canteen. They brought all sorts of influences and let me tell you there are few men on earth who could resist such temptations. It would take men of the moral courage of St. Paul. Thank God there are men who do resist." Concerning this our correspondent says: "The statements of General Daggett seem to me to be such a serious charge against officers and men of the Army that they should be investigated, or else General Daggett himself should be investigated. My own observation of the effects of the canteen and no canteen are so at variance with those of General Daggett that I feel very indignant at hearing him make such statements. Really it seems to me that if what he says is true, there are a few officers in the Army who should not be there." General Daggett is an experienced soldier and knows that charges brought by any Army officer against his fellow officers should not be general, but so specific that they can be answered, as for example in the form of charges directed against an officer by name. We think, with our correspondent, that General Daggett lays himself open to charges when he thus seeks to discredit officers of the Army as a whole in an address before a civilian audience who have no means of determining as to the accuracy of his statements. Having said so much he should say more and give us the names of those against whom he brings these serious charges. From the point of view of a large majority of the officers of the Army the lecture of General Daggett is full of the most serious misstatements concerning the operation of the canteen, and it conveys to its innocent hearers the wholly false impression that the restoration of the canteen is approved only by officers who have had no experience with it, as for example, Generals Grant and Funston, whom he refers to as having been appointed to the Army since the canteen was abolished. We see but one way in which General Daggett can escape the reputation of being a wholesale slanderer of his brother officers, and that is by naming those referred to in the paragraph we quote from his lecture and proving his charges against them. Who are the "old officers" who endeavored to persuade recruits to drink at the canteen? Can General Daggett name a single one?

As a sort of "deal in futures," various friends of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., the accomplished and energetic Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, are suggesting that, in the event of the election of Secretary Taft to the Presidency, he could not do better than appoint General Edwards Secretary of War—to all of which we lend the heartiest approval. Naturally enough, however, General Edwards himself does not regard the proposition with any over-whelming eagerness, remarking that while the job of War Secretary, carrying with it its new salary of \$12,000, might be preferable to his present one, with a brigadier general's pay, less than half \$12,000, he did not see where he could satisfactorily climb off when the time came for another War Secretary to succeed him, as he would be entirely out of a job. Speaking of the matter the Baltimore Sun says: "General Edwards is being advocated for the war portfolio on his merits as well as personal friendship for the possible future President. He knows the Army and its needs, and he has been the mainstay of the Administration in insular affairs. He has handled Panama, the Pacific possessions, Porto Rico and Cuba, and the insular business has come to embrace about half the troubles of the War Department. Secretary Taft's keen interest in the welfare of the insular possessions and the Panama Canal doubtless would lead him to depend greatly upon General Edwards if he should become President."

We learn from Colonel G. N. Whistler, C.A., commanding at Fort Totten, that the account of the accident at Fort Totten, which we took last week from the daily papers, was full of errors. The cases were not loaded with "smokeless powder," but with black saluting powder. Private Black was seriously burned, not "fatally injured." Black's eyes were not "torn from the sockets," his "skull was not fractured" and his "left foot was not blown off." The two additional men were Privates Alpha and Benith. They were very slightly burned and no one's "back was lacerated," nor were they "wounded in several places." Private Black was pouring the black powder from the cases into a can. Private Alpha was decapping the shells. His orders were to soak the primers for some hours in water before attempting to remove them, and that anything containing powder should be covered before attempting to decap the shells. Being in a hurry to finish, he did not comply with these instructions. In decapping one shell, he fired one primer which ignited some loose powder on the floor, and this fired the powder in the shells and powder can. Private Black was seriously burned, but is now doing well. His foot was cut by a piece of the shell. The other two men were slightly injured. One of Black's eyes was badly burned; whether or not he will lose the sight of this eye cannot as yet be determined.

Edward S. Cramp, late of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, and George W. Norris, of the banking firm of Edward B. Smith & Company, of No. 511 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have purchased for ninety-five thousand dollars a piece of property fronting one thousand feet on the main harbor, just opposite the Norfolk and Western station, by one thousand feet on Pescara creek, with twenty-five to thirty feet of water, or enough to accommodate the largest vessel afloat, and will immediately begin the construction of a shipbuilding plant, which will be one of the largest in

the country. The Norfolk Landmark says: "The purchase was made from the Hardy Homestead Corporation, of Norfolk, with offices on Plum street, Mr. J. W. Hough, president. The papers closing this transaction were signed by Mr. Cramp and Mr. Norris nearly three weeks ago, when a large sum of money was paid over. The charter has been drawn and will be shortly filed with the Corporation Commission. A real estate company will be first formed and the property will then be turned into an extensive shipbuilding plant with a working capital of half a million dollars. In addition to doing all kinds of repair work, the plant will be constructed on such a scale as to be in a position to make bids for the construction of the largest type of battleships."

Some remarkable points of resemblance between ancient and modern ordnance have been recently brought to notice by a German investigator, Herr Treptow. In a note on his discoveries, published in the Revue Scientifique, which has been translated for the Literary Digest, the writer says: "There are found, in ancient cannon, most of the devices that we often regard as very recent inventions, such as rings, sleeves, the re-enforcement by winding with wire, closure of the breech by a screw, pointing by wedges, screws, or forks, trunnions, fixed and wheeled carriages, etc. Breech-loading, which was not effectively used until the latter half of the nineteenth century, was known in the time of Francis I. There exists, in the arsenal at Berlin, an iron cannon of very great size, whose breech is crossed by a rectangular mortise, recalling in a striking way that which serves to receive the closing piece of a Krupp gun. A cannon in the Berlin Museum would appear to have been made by the modern process of twisting a rectangular bar of iron into a spiral and then forging it into a tube (spiral-weld). The metallic tube of a cannon in the same museum, of Swedish origin and dating from the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, is re-enforced with bands of leather, alternating with layers of iron wire."

The 23d Infantry Lantaka, published at Camp Capt. John Smith, has the following regarding the recent visit of Prince William of Sweden: "The good people, who devised plans to honor the Prince with their presence, and that of some kindred spirits meant no offense. We are confident that the incongruity of a reception in the Army and Navy Club without Army officers never occurred to these people. Crass, consuetudinal ignorance is alone responsible for this anomalous affair. That an invitation, under the circumstances, to a colonel of Infantry should exclude his staff need not be taken either slightly or as a joke. It may have been, and probably was, meant seriously enough. These well-meaning people don't know and can hardly be expected to know of the time-honored custom of the Service that regulates all these troublesome matters of who's who and who's it? Outlanders, who are ignorant of these canons, should seek official information before breaking into an Army and Navy Club. The Army and Navy, too, should be careful about putting the big stick into the hands of irresponsible parties. It's a fearful blow to have our heads cracked with our own Army and Navy Club."

A notable feature of the discussion in England of the present unrest in India is the rebuke administered by an Indian rajah to Blackwood's Magazine for its criticism of British rule in India. In a letter to the London Times the Rajah of Bikaner defends the loyalty of his race to the British raj and protests against the confusion of the tens of millions of Hindus with a few seditious Bengalis. The Rajah denies that a federation of states independent of Great Britain is possible now or in the future and declares the native rulers will always be found one of the pillars of British strength. This appears to be the opinion generally entertained by those most familiar with conditions in India and it encourages the hope that, with wise administration, we may bring about in the Philippines similar conditions of loyalty on the part of the native races. It would greatly promote a good understanding with the Filipinos if we could keep on this side of the Pacific, Americans, in or out of the public service, who are accustomed to allude to the natives as "niggers" and to treat them with the lack of respect and courtesy which, forgetful of the maxim "noblesse oblige," vulgarians think it proper to show to those they regard as their inferiors.

Senator Towne, who is making an extended tour of the Philippines, concludes that the Moros of the Southern islands represent one of the most difficult problems with which our Government has to contend. Hostility, sullen unfriendliness, thinly-veiled and frequently undisguised, is the dominant impression which Mr. Towne received in the Moro province. In a Manila letter to the New York Sun Senator Towne is credited with the following: "I understand from officers who have been in contact with the Moros that there are some who profess friendship, but during my trip, I was told, on excellent authority, of a prominent datto who had long suppressed his hostile feeling, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, he took to the hills with his retainers and communicated with the commanding officer of the district, saying that he had received word from Constantinople, from one of the principal dignitaries of his church, that any cultivation of friendly relations with the Americans would be received with high displeasure, and that, moreover, the Sultan would soon send a force to invade the United States."

Under the caption, "Cuba's Good Bargain," the Havana Daily Telegraph remarks: "The American occupation of Cuba is costing a pretty penny, but if the revolutionists of last August had entailed upon their country no greater evil than this, Cuba might easily forgive them, for she is receiving full value for the money expended on the Army of Pacification, which is rendering valuable service in cleaning up her cities, building her roads, reorganizing all her departments, resuscitating her moribund school system, training her armed forces, and, most important of all, remodeling and harmonizing her laws. We are told that up to the close of the fiscal year these works have cost, over and above the ordinary expenses of the Army, a little over two and one-half millions,

which we presume Cuba eventually will have to pay, but the benefits secured are cheap at the price, and if Cuba knows a bargain when she sees it, she will retain the Army of Pacification in her service at the same rate for as long a time as possible."

An officer serving at a post in the Department of the Gulf, having asked whether or not the Quartermaster's Department will take over from him, at purchase price, certain articles of heavy furniture with which he had supplied his quarters, the following decision of the War Department was rendered, under date of Aug. 14, 1907: "The heavy furniture for officers' quarters will be purchased under regular advertisement and in accordance with plans and specifications prepared therefor. The report of the board of officers convened by S.O. 159, W.D., July 9, 1907, has not as yet been received. It would not only be of questionable legality, but it would manifestly be inexpedient for the Quartermaster's Department to undertake to purchase furniture that has been used. Several requests similar to the one contained herein have been received in this office, but for the reasons above stated have not been favorably considered. In the opinion of this office this application should be disapproved." The Secretary of War confirmed the disapproval.

Representative Roberts, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, believes that if mere economy were taken into consideration in choosing the route by which to send the battleship fleet to the Pacific, the Suez route would be the more desirable. "There is not a member of our committee," says Mr. Roberts, in a current newspaper interview, "who does not believe that the Suez route is both easier and cheaper. But the Navy wishes now to work out some tactical problems while we are at peace, problems that might become strategic ones in time of war. It is best that they should go by the hard route, if we wish to so designate it. Not only will the ships be tried out on the long runs, but the voyage will determine some of our needs in the Pacific, particularly in the way of coaling stations on the main land. I have not the slightest doubt that \$1,000,000 will be used up in the Pacific route. It will be costly, but if the naval tacticians wish to determine certain things now is the time."

A writer in the New York Evening Post is of the opinion that the working force at the New York Navy Yard under the direction of Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., are trying to show the British naval authorities that the Americans know something about building big ships in a hurry. They are making a record for quick work on the collier and repair ship Vestal, which is under construction at the New York yard. The keel of the Vestal was laid only five months ago and the vessel, it is confidently believed, will be launched and ready for service next spring. When it is considered that the Vestal is about as large as the Cunard liner Lucania and that she will be the most modern and the most thoroughly equipped vessel of her class in the world, the rapidity of her construction reflects the highest credit upon Constructor Baxter and his associates.

Apropos of the recommendation of Doctor Heiser, Director of Health of the Philippine Islands, that the khaki coat issued to troops in the islands be lined with red in order to protect the wearer from the harmful effect of the actinic rays of the sun, it is worth recalling that the same general idea was advanced by Dr. Harold D. Corbusier, late a contract surgeon in the Army, in a paper on "Military Headgear and Its Relation to the Health of the Soldier," which he read at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons in 1905. In that paper Doctor Corbusier recommended for garrison wear in hot climates the pith helmet with a lining of orange red, his belief being that the head as well as the body of the soldier should be protected from the actinic rays.

Capt. Harold B. Fiske, adjutant of the 38th U.S. Infantry, has issued a very neat roster of the command ordered to July 1. Col. Owen J. Sweet commands the regiment, with headquarters at Matanzas, Cuba; Companies A, B, C and D and the machine gun platoon are stationed at Matanzas; Companies E, F, G and H are at Guana-jay, while Companies I, K, L and M are on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. Capt. John J. O'Connell, of Co. B, is in command of the first battalion in the absence of Major L. H. Strother, on sick leave. Capt. Frank E. Bamford, of Co. E, commands the second battalion during the absence on detailed service of Major Thomas W. Griffith in Porto Rico. Major F. M. M. Beall commands the 2d Battalion at Fort Snelling.

The 4th U.S. Infantry was particularly fortunate in the selection of its two commissioned representatives, 1st Lieut. C. H. Farnham and 2d Lieut. W. S. Weeks, for the Northern Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Both competitors were successful in this shoot, Lieutenant Weeks winning a silver and Lieutenant Farnham a bronze medal. In the Army Rifle Competition, which was also held at Fort Sheridan, both officers won gold medals, Lieutenant Farnham making 793 and Lieutenant Weeks 782. The high team score was 784. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 4th Inf., sent a congratulatory telegram to the regiment's representatives.

A company of instruction to be known as Company D, Hospital Corps, was on July 15 organized, with station at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, asst. surg., was assigned to the command of the company. The maximum enlisted strength of the company is 124 men, and includes all members of the Hospital Corps permanently stationed at Fort William McKinley. The company is permanently organized into a field hospital and an ambulance section, and furnishes the necessary enlisted personnel for the hospital at that post.

"The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," says our valued contemporary, the Buffalo Evening News, "is waging a notable warfare for better pay all round. The paucity of recruits and the tendency to desertion constitute a warning that is not to be disregarded if the Service is to be kept at a high standard of efficiency."

LIMITATIONS OF POWER TO PARDON.

Acting J.A. General Porter has furnished Major General Ainsworth, A.G. of the Army, with an interesting and valuable opinion upon the subject of the right of department commanders to exercise the pardoning power. He states that it is customary to hold prisoners sentenced to a military prison in a local guard-house until a party of prisoners can be made up to be taken under guard to Fort Leavenworth or Alcatraz Island. While in the guard-house they are unquestionably under the jurisdiction of the department commander, who, under existing interpretations of A.W. 112, may mitigate the confinement imposed. The time in which prisoners are held in the local guard-house is brief and the occasions are few in which the department commander, having recently had the opportunity to review the case, would desire to extend further clemency to the prisoner.

The War Department has recently concluded that, in order to avoid inequality in the measure of clemency shown, clemency should be exercised only through the same channels and by the same means which would obtain if the prisoner had immediately been sent to prison and the recommendations for clemency forwarded to the War Department. To this conclusion one of the department commanders demurred, declaring that this was a complete reversal of the practice of the Army since its beginning and in contravention of the principle of A.W. 112, which confers upon the convening authority the power to pardon or mitigate sentences. The action of the J.A. Department in the matter was in the form of a recommendation predicated upon what experience has shown to be apparently the fairest and best method of dealing with the matter of clemency and the right of the department commander was not questioned. "The only point involved was as to whether there should be a difference in the manner of treating prisoners who within a few hours of the approval of their sentences left the geographical department, and those who, for the convenience of the government, were retained there for a greater length of time."

The ante-Constitutional legislation on this subject is shown by quotations from Par. 18, Art. II, of the Original Rules and Articles of War and the Acts of April 14, May 27 and June 18, 1777. These gave the pardoning power to the general or commander-in-chief; except in the case of a death sentence, which was referred to Congress. The Act of June 28, 1777, gave department commanders power to execute or pardon persons sentenced to death, without referring the matter to Congress or the commander-in-chief. Our present Constitution gives the power to grant reprieves or pardons to the President, except in the case of impeachment. The Acts of 1789 and 1790 continued in force the existing rules and articles of war, and the power to pardon and mitigate given by A.W. 89, Code of 1806, passed into A.W. 112 of the present code.

Oct. 31, 1886, J.A. General Lieber held that the word "pardon" retained from ante-Constitutional legislation became inappropriate under the Constitution. Our military system being a copy of the English system the term "pardon" should be interpreted, as it is in the common law of England, as being a prerogative of sovereignty, the pardoning power not including the power of commuting sentences.

Major Porter quotes from the opinions of J.A. General Holt, rendered Sept. 30, 1863; March 31, 1864; June 20, 1864; Feb. 20, 1868. Judge Holt held that the custom of the reviewing officer to remit or mitigate was sanctioned by usage and the authority of the W.D. (G.O. 39, Dec. 3, 1862), but as an original question his interpretation of the law would be against the usage. The custom went to the extent of mitigating sentence approved by some other officer than the one showing clemency. Judge Holt stated Feb. 20, 1868, that "at the period of the war, department commanders were authorized by law to remit sentences of dismissal equally with the President." He held, however, that the department commander could not exercise clemency over persons and territory not legally subject to his orders or interfere with the sentence of a prisoner whose person had fully passed beyond his control.

These views were expressed prior to the establishment of the Military Prison and it is held that the present law permits a reviewing authority to designate this prison as the place of confinement, though it is located outside of his jurisdiction. May 11, 1887, J.A. General Lieber recommended "that department commanders be instructed to forward to the War Department all applications for clemency presented to them in cases of convicts confined under sentences of courts-martial in penitentiaries or state prisons within the geographical limits of their respective commands." Overruling a previous opinion, the Attorney General, Feb. 27, 1888, decided that an officer who is authorized to convene a G.C.M. has no power, under A.W. 112, to pardon or mitigate the punishment adjudged by it after confirmation by him of the sentence.

June 7, 1887, the J.A.G. Department held that the assignment to a department command carried with it the power to convene courts-martial and as a legal consequence to pardon or mitigate. General Lieber, in answer to an inquiry, held that military convicts in a penitentiary remained under the jurisdiction of the officer who designated their place of confinement, though it was in the power of the President to withdraw them from his jurisdiction, but that in the case under consideration the President withdrew this only so far as related to the remission of sentence which left them under the control of the department commander for all other purposes. The necessity for the exception made was shown by the diverse action upon applications for clemency.

Feb. 27, 1888, the Attorney General decided that "an officer who is authorized to order a general court-martial has no power under the 112th Article of War to pardon or mitigate the punishment adjudged by it after confirmation of the sentence."

"This opinion," says Colonel Porter, "is based on the constitutional right of the President to grant reprieves and pardons and upon the language of the Article, which the Attorney General believes merely authorizes the convening authority to exercise the power of pardon or mitigation on the sentence as it reaches him from the court." To settle a controversy the Secretary of War in 1887 (Cir. A.G.O. April 12, 1888), directed that applications for clemency be sent to the department for final action by executive authority. The commanding general, D. of Columbia, disregarded this instruction, holding that A.W. 112 gave him authority to exercise clemency directly. When called to account he claimed justification for his action, based on "obedience to law" in disregarding an order of the W.D., the law being, as he respectfully submitted, binding alike upon the Honorable the Secretary of War and the Army, and could in no manner be extended or abridged by any authority short of a duly enacted law. To this protest the President caused a reply to be made, in which the following is given as the language of the President: "I am of the opinion that the censure of the

Secretary of War referred to within is none too severe. The proper construction of the 112th Article of War, it seems to me, is correctly given by the Secretary of War, to the effect that the power of an officer in ordering a general court-martial to pardon or mitigate its punishment, is only to be exercised when the proceedings and sentence of such court-martial are submitted to him for revision and action. In June, 1887, this Article was so interpreted by the War Department, and General ——— was directed to submit applications for clemency to the executive authority; and yet, on the 25th of August, 1887, he made a grant of pardon to a convict then undergoing sentence to the penitentiary, which he had approved. In so doing, General ——— entirely misconceived and exceeded his duty to his superiors. Even if the power to pardon were given him, as he claims, the power was not his exclusively, and the order that he should forego an exercise of that power, and submit such questions to the Commander-in-Chief, was an entirely proper one and should have been obeyed."

Act. J.A. General Porter in the present opinion says: The views of the President, so far as known, on this general subject have not been taken, nor has the War Department departed from the stand taken at that time.

It is clear that the interpretation to be placed upon the 112th Article of War has not been unquestioned, but that under the decisions its meaning has been determined. The exercise of the pardoning power under the supposed authority of the 112th Article of War has for many years been held to depend on custom and to be subject to the regulations or rules to be established by the President, or by his authority, and not upon the ordinary interpretation placed upon the Article of War. The necessity from time to time of establishing such rules has developed from the lack of uniformity which has arisen in the exercise of clemency where a certain class of prisoners comes under the pardoning power of different authorities. The earliest interpretation appears to have been that the 112th A.W. had its application only so long as a prisoner remained within the limits of command of the reviewing authority. It was later found necessary to abrogate the supposed rights of the reviewing authority, under the 112th A.W., so far as regards prisoners confined in penitentiaries, even when those penitentiaries were within the limits of the command of the convening authority. The military prison and its branch have since been removed from the limits of command of any department commander. It has now been found that the advantage of the service, so far as prisoners sentenced to the military prison or a penitentiary are concerned, can best be served by a department commander, in whose department the prisoner is temporarily sojourning prior to his removal to the prison or penitentiary, refraining from the exercise of clemency under the 112th A.W. The reason for this is analogous to the reason which led, in 1885, to the direction of the Secretary of War that officers should not exercise clemency in the case of prisoners sentenced to penitentiaries. In the present case, the desire of the Department has taken the form of a request that officers refrain from exercising clemency under the conditions mentioned. There would appear, however, to be no reason which precedent does not amply contradict why the Regulations of the Army should not be amended in order to carry out the intent of the War Department by directing that prisoners sentenced by G.C.M. to confinement in the military prison, or a penitentiary, shall, for the purpose of the exercise of clemency, be considered to have passed beyond the jurisdiction of the department commander in whose department they are being held prior to their removal to the prison. This would not interfere in any way with the power of a department commander to exercise discipline over such prisoners while they remained within his command, but would merely serve to maintain a uniform method of considering clemency where such prisoners are concerned, in so far as relates to the sentence imposing confinement in the prison or a penitentiary. By a tacit understanding, where a soldier has been sentenced to confinement which retains him within the boundaries of the command of the authority who convened the court for his trial, the interpretation to be placed on the 112th A.W. should be that a continuing right to exercise clemency by the convening authority, or his successor in office, exists.

To sum up the question, I would give it as the opinion of this office that the 112th A.W. does not give to an officer who is authorized to order a G.C.M. the power to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged by it after the sentence of such court-martial has been passed upon by the reviewing authority and the trial has thereupon been completed; and that the practice now obtaining of allowing department commanders to mitigate the sentences of prisoners confined within their commands is a result of a custom of the Service, which has been modified from time to time and which is still subject to modification.

It having been determined by the Department that the best interests involved require that officers authorized to order G.C.M. should not exercise the power to pardon or mitigate the punishment adjudged in the case of prisoners sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary or in the military prison, after the case has been completed, even where the prisoner remains within the command of such officer while awaiting transfer to a penitentiary or the military prison, it is recommended, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the points involved, that the matter be made the subject of regulation, and a draft of a proposed amendment to paragraph 950, A.R., having the foregoing in view, is respectfully submitted.

It is understood that the prisoner shall, however, remain subject to any disciplinary action the military authorities may deem proper for renewed offenses while awaiting transportation.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General, U.S.A., calls attention, in his annual report, to the fact that in the law enacted by the last Congress granting an increase in the allowance of quarters to officers no provision was made in the schedule of allowances of quarters for the grade of general, that of lieutenant general being the highest in the Army at the time it was prepared. This, it developed, caused some embarrassment to the Navy Department in determining the allowances due the Admiral. He is of the same grade as general in the Army, and his allowances depend in a measure upon those provided for a like grade in the Army. It would be little trouble to provide in the Army Appropriation act for an allowance of eleven rooms for a general, and thus simplify matters for the Navy. This is recommended.

The Quartermaster General's Department had at its disposal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, appropriations aggregating \$33,557,769.17. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$28,397,768.22. Balance on hand July 1, 1907, \$5,154,000.95. In recommending an increase in the appropriation "Regular supplies," attention is called to the fact that the demands upon this appropriation have continued to increase, partly because of the increasing cost of labor and materials, partly because of allowance of heat and light for officers' quarters, partly because of the increase of the Artillery, and partly because of the establishment and operation of laundries. It is recommended that the limit of cost, now \$20,000, for buildings which can be constructed without special authority of Congress be increased to \$60,000. This is especially urgent with reference to hospitals. Where appropriations are made for the construction of designated buildings, the plumbing system, heating apparatus, and lighting fixtures should be included.

Transportation was furnished during the year, exclu-

sive of Cuba and the Philippines, for 1,459,006 persons, 20,783 horses and mules and 228,686 tons of freight. The appropriation for transportation for the year was \$12,600,000. Total to be accounted for, \$15,656,877.27. Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1907, \$1,797,505.66. Expenditures from funds of the fiscal year 1907, additional to those which would have been necessary if the force comprising the Army of Cuban Pacification were employed in their ordinary places of duty, have been made from appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department, amounting to \$2,554,970.27.

During the fiscal year the regular Army transport service transported: Passengers, 34,941; animals, 1,043; lumber, 1,495,893 feet; mail, 301,714 pounds; money, 26,451,511.93 dollars or pesos; freight and general supplies, 87,692 tons. The value of this service based upon the lowest rates offered for similar service by commercial lines is: For passengers, \$1,276,831.92; for freight, \$802,888.98; total, \$2,079,720.90. At the regular commercial rates the earnings would aggregate: For passengers, \$1,282,497.42; for freight, \$839,982.98; total, \$2,122,480.40. The earnings of transports during the fiscal year at lowest commercial rates obtainable were \$2,079,720.90; at public commercial rates, \$2,112,480.40. The apparent loss to the Government by the transports over similar service by commercial vessels, at lowest commercial rates, was \$559,350.09; at public commercial rates, \$527,000.50. The report continues:

The ninth year of the transport service thus closes with a loss as compared with the cost of the same service by commercial lines; but it is still evident that there is wisdom in having a fleet of vessels available at all times for any movement of troops which may be necessary. The initial cost and delay of refitting commercial ships for the transportation of troops and animals, even if obtainable under charter in time of need, renders it obligatory for the Army to maintain proper means of sea transport. Aside from being prepared for emergencies, the ever-present necessity for the transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Philippines, Honolulu and Guam demands that the Government shall have available ships specially prepared with every convenience for the welfare and comfort of officers and enlisted men ordered to take station in these distant fields, and for their families to go with them without paying the practically prohibitive rates charged by commercial ships.

The transports are now fitted with everything at command for the well-being of the troops being transported. The quarters are well ventilated and sanitary, bunks are clean and comfortable, arrangements for cooking and serving meals are complete, each vessel being equipped with a refrigerating system which enables the supply of fresh meats, vegetables, etc., en route, while the sick bay and arrangements for care of the sick are as perfect as modern medical skill can devise. Troops from the United States reach the Philippines in condition for immediate service, while those returning are bettered by the voyage.

Without the transports, service in the Philippines would be rendered extremely repugnant to both officers and enlisted men. With this service it is possible for those desiring to take their families with them at a cost which they can afford, to return members of their families to the United States in case of sickness, and to take advantage of leave to visit the United States, if necessary or desirable. There are very few officers and undoubtedly no enlisted men who could afford these things if compelled to pay even the very lowest rates ever offered the Department between Pacific coast ports and Manila, while the embarrassment consequent upon any man's attempt to support a family in the United States and meet his own living expenses in the Philippines must be obvious.

General Aleshire believes that the results contemplated by the law providing for open-market purchases of horses and mules for the Army at posts can best be obtained and the greatest advantages thereof secured to both horse raisers and the Army by the establishment of a remount service, to be a separate division of the Quartermaster General's office, designated "Remount division," and under charge of an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, specially selected by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army, who would supervise all purchases of animals. General Aleshire adds:

There should be a main office (headquarters) located in the Quartermaster General's Office, and three or more remount depots, to be properly organized, located and equipped, and the same number of remount districts; all to be under supervision and control of the officer in charge of the remount division and subject to his inspection. To each of the three or more remount depots would be assigned a remount district, and each depot and its tributary district would be in charge of an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, preferably detailed from the cavalry or field artillery and especially adapted for this duty. Each depot would be provided such employees and equipment as needed to perform its functions.

There would now be no difficulty in securing officers competent to handle this work from among those who have received or are now receiving instructions at the school of equitation at Fort Riley, where the course is thorough and practical, and calculated to equip its graduates for such duties.

The location of the depots and detail as to personnel and equipment and boundaries of districts could be easily worked out and perfected were the system adopted.

Under the supervision of the officer in charge of the remount division the officer in charge of each remount depot would have control of all matters pertaining to the management thereof, and be accountable and responsible for all animals, supplies, property and funds necessary to the successful operation of the depot.

He would personally superintend the care and handling of the horses under his charge, and see to it that the horses were well fed and cared for, gently and kindly handled at all times, and properly exercised and broken.

When directed by proper authority, he would purchase young horses, to conform with specifications, within the district assigned to his remount depot, to which they would be shipped.

He would be required to acquaint himself with, and keep a record of, the number and class of horses, how bred (if possible), by whom owned, where located, and generally complete data of the horse and mule production of his district, and be prepared to direct a purchasing officer, or to go himself, to the place most suitable for the establishment of sub-depots in case of an emergency, and where the best horses could be found.

While the system of purchase and supply of animals outlined refers to time of peace, it provides for the assignment to duty in the remount service of at least four officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and for a complete record of the numbers, locations and owners of animals suitable for the service throughout the United States. It is therefore submitted that within one or two years after the establishment of the remount depots there will be a sufficient number of officers familiar with the duties of the remount service, and the information compiled by each remount depot will be so far completed that the Quartermaster's Department can on short notice establish sub-depots in the best horse-producing sections of the districts for the supply of animals from five to nine years of age by open-market purchase or otherwise, and be prepared to meet any emergency, such as war, requiring a large increase in the number of horses and mules for the Army.

Among the many advantages of this system of supplying horses to the Cavalry and Artillery may be mentioned the following:

The Army will be supplied with young, fresh, sound and well-broken horses, in every way suitable for the Service, and that have not been spoiled or injured while breaking, as is often the case under the present system.

These young horses will be fed grain and receive the best of care a year earlier, and therefore be much stronger and better animals when sent to the troops and batteries at from

four to five years of age than if wintered by farmers or on the ranges and purchased a year later, as at present.

It creates a market for young horses from three to four years old, and the Quartermaster's Department would have few, if any, competitors; the first cost should therefore be less, and the Department as a buyer would be in close touch with the horse raisers and breeders.

The average life or period of duration of the horse will be longer, so that about one-third less number of remounts will be required yearly, with a corresponding reduction in expenditure.

The cost will be one-third less, as the Department will be able to select desirable young horses from all over the United States, whereas at present western horses, though in many cases well bred, are not desirable, as they are not broken, gentled or handled until a week or two before they are offered for sale as cavalry or artillery horses, and when purchased many of them are never serviceable. This system will afford time and means to properly handle and break these young horses and to accustom them to man from an earlier age.

An opportunity will be afforded for a close and careful observance of all horses for several months before issued, and such as are found undesirable or not suited for the Service can be disposed of from the depot. The Government would, therefore, save the freight to posts on such horses, and, since they are young, they should sell at the depot for nearly their first cost.

Horses will be uniform as to conformation, action, etc., and the special type desired will be standardized and understood by breeders and farmers.

Horses can be shipped in first-class condition in every respect and in cars that are sanitary; there should therefore be practically no sickness on arrival at posts.

Requisitions can be filled promptly without waiting for advertising and purchase, as at present, and horses of desired color can be sent to a particular troop or battery at no additional expense.

Finally, after a period of from four to ten years, required for development of the system and the supply of a large part, if not a complete renewal, of remounts from these depots, it is submitted that the United States Army will have the best mounts of any army in the world.

General Aleshire strongly recommends the creation of an army service corps. He points out that since the adoption of the new rules for garrison and field training, practice marches and instruction camps, etc., little time is left enlisted men for extra duty. This condition has also increased the demand for civilian employees to perform many of the duties formerly done by enlisted men as extra duty. In the interests of efficiency, economy, discipline and readiness for prompt action in emergency, this department considers the establishment of a general service corps one of the most urgent needs to be met, and it is hoped provision therefor will be made during the coming session of Congress along the line of the bill introduced in the last, with a possible modification so as to recognize post electricians, enginemen and stokers.

Other recommendations contained in the report are as follows: That extra duty pay in addition to the extra pay for foreign service be given to enlisted men for non-military work in foreign countries; that an appropriation be made for the purchase of reserve supplies of clothing and equipment supplies for issue to the militia; that the number of quartermasters and quartermaster sergeants be increased, and that the pay of the latter be increased.

On the subject of instruction for quartermasters the report says: "The present excellent courses of study at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth undoubtedly offer a very valuable and fundamental training for officers for service in the Quartermaster's Department. The course in engineering in the Infantry and Cavalry School and the practical exercises in performing staff duties involving the details of transportation of large bodies of troops obtained in the military art exercises in the Staff College furnish a superior foundation of instruction for officers for service in this department. There is, however, an urgent need for officers specially trained in the construction of buildings, of water, sewer and electric lighting systems, the installation of modern heating apparatus; in textiles and leather, and the processes of manufacture of clothing, hats, shoes, etc.; also in details of transportation by land and water. In addition, there should be general instruction in the administrative work of the department, and the preparation of papers pertaining thereto, especially contracts and bonds. It is hoped that some practical scheme may be devised for the selection and instruction at the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth of a limited number of specially qualified officers with a view to their detail to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department."

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., shows in his annual report that the Signal Corps is suffering from a serious shortage both in officers and men, and he therefore makes the following recommendations: That the Signal Corps be composed of one Chief Signal Officer with the rank of brigadier general, four colonels, four lieutenant colonels, twelve majors, thirty-six captains, thirty-six first lieutenants, thirty-six second lieutenants, 100 master signal electricians, 300 first-class sergeants, 300 sergeants, 300 corporals, 1,200 first-class privates, 300 privates, sixty cooks, forty-eight farriers and blacksmiths, twenty-four saddlers, twenty-four wagoners, forty-eight trumpeters, and one band, as now authorized by law for bands of Infantry regiments, and each grade should receive the rank, pay, and allowances as now provided by law. That the Chief Signal Officer of the Army be appointed as now provided by law, and vacancies should be filled, first, by the promotion of the regular officers of the Signal Corps according to seniority, and second, by details to the Signal Corps under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, from the Army at large from the grade in which the vacancy exists or the grade below, provided that officers so detailed in the grades below that of major should not be again eligible for such detail until they should have served for at least one year away from that corps. That the Signal Corps, as herein recommended, be organized as may be directed by the President of the United States, and the officers and enlisted men on duty with the companies and battalions assigned to duty with troops should constitute a part of the line of the Army.

General Allen holds that recent field experiments with troops have conclusively proved that for every specially trained Signal Corps soldier provided, not only is the field information service many times increased in efficiency, but for every such soldier taken from the total strength of an army at least two men are returned to the firing line who would otherwise be removed therefrom to perform the inefficient and often impossible work of the mounted orderly of the past. Since this messenger service must be provided, either through mounted orderlies or trained signal troops, it is manifest that the provision of a minimum per cent. of the total strength for this purpose results in increasing the number of men for the firing line, instead of taking from that line. In short, it is believed that all well-informed military authorities

are now in accord in advocating the development of this branch of the Service to the limit of its possible usefulness.

These troops must be trained with the troops of the line, for which they primarily exist, and the establishment of larger maneuver posts in the United States creates an immediate demand for such organized bodies of signal troops. That this demand has been already recognized is evidenced by the recent official requests for battalions of signal troops to be provided for at three of the larger maneuver posts. Plans and specifications have been forwarded for the necessary barracks, vehicle sheds, stables, etc., for these posts, in advance of any provision at present for a personnel to meet these demands.

"Modern conditions," says Colonel Allen, "have completely changed the military methods of operating armies and handling troops in the field. With the great range and efficiency of modern arms and the widely extended terrain now employed, it is essential to success that there shall be ample and reliable lines of information connecting the different armies and the different units of a single army in order to insure constant and accurate control of the forces involved. At the battle of Mukden the third Japanese army laid 155 miles of field telegraph line during the battle, and at Liaoyang General Kuroki controlled the entire force by wire from his headquarters, twelve miles in rear. It is now fully recognized by the leaders of military thought that the strength of an army is not alone measured by the number of men it contains, but by the number of rifles, guns, and snipers it can put into co-operatively effective action at any one time. Although the late Russo-Japanese conflict furnished an example of the use of this 'military weapon' in advance of anything previously attempted, yet it is believed that the development of the power of accurate control upon the field of battle through perfect lines of information makes it possible for the commander who first utilizes it to the limit for tactical purposes to gain as decisive victories in the future as any that have ever been gained in the past. Electricity is the swift and accurate messenger which now conducts the commercial business of the world, and which is even more important in war, where the element of time is always a controlling factor. If troops are to succeed in war, they must have field lines of information which are so reliable and certain in action as to inspire and insure the complete confidence of the mobile army which has to depend upon them. The equipment must also be so mobile as to provide instant communication by the side of the commander, wherever he may be required to go in the exercise of his duties."

General Allen states that the shortage in the personnel of the Signal Corps has made it utterly impossible to even approximately provide for the necessary signal troops for service with the mobile forces. One small company has been set aside and equipped for this service and is stationed for use at the three Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Another company equipped for field service has been sent to Cuba.

The best information obtainable from officers of our own Army and the practice in foreign service indicates that two and one-half per cent. of the force is the minimum that can safely be used for signal work. The type of service here considered for tactical lines of information is a special mounted service with highly trained personnel, which can not be created after the declaration of war. Therefore these special troops should be provided and trained in time of peace, on the basis of our authorized Army of 100,000 men, and not of the existing Army of 65,000 men.

DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, includes in his annual report the following recommendations: That the officers and men, including Philippine Scouts, who participated in the operations against the pulajanes in the islands of Leyte and Samar be awarded the Philippine campaign badge; that a more suitable field kit than the one prescribed in G.O., No. 43, 1906, be adopted for use in the tropics; that Philippine Scouts be granted half the increase of pay authorized by law for regular soldiers in the third and fourth years of continuous service; that the uniform and equipment of Scouts be prescribed in orders from Division Headquarters; that Philippine Scouts be not required to carry the blanket roll in the field; that married candidates for commissions in the Scouts be rejected and that leaves of absence to detailed Scout officers with permission to visit the United States be granted only in cases of great emergency.

General Mills deprecates the absence of so many officers from their regular organizations and recommends that efforts be persisted in to secure legislation from Congress making officers detailed away from their regiments members of the detailed staff, their appointments thereto to cause vacancies in the branches of the Service from which they are taken which shall be filled by the regular order of promotion. Such legislation will increase to some extent the number of captains and lieutenants in the Army, but it will grant relief to organizations whose efficiency is now vitally threatened and in other ways, too, will far more than justify the slight proportional increase it will entail in the expense of maintaining the Army.

The organization of an Army Service Corps is earnestly recommended by General Mills, who holds that its personnel should be enlisted and given, in addition to the regular pay of officers, extra compensation according to the character of the work they do. One valuable and most desirable result following the creation of a body of this character would be the enabling of all of our soldiers to be trained for the purpose for which they are enlisted. Another good result might be possible light on the vexatious desertion problem, for the explanation that has been most frequently advanced for the crime of desertion is the excessive amount of non-military labor soldiers are required to do, a condition which constitutes, it is claimed, a breach of contract on the part of the Government. In time of war an army service corps having a peace organization capable of expansion would add immensely to the fighting strength of our armies which, experience shows, has always been seriously crippled by our custom of doing all work by special details of soldiers. Such an organization, too, would, in the quickest possible way, bring system and discipline into the army of teamsters and other necessary non-combatant employees, thus adding to the mobility and efficiency of the fighting forces.

General Mills recommends a revision of the pay table of the whole Army for the purpose of giving all grades in it a substantial increase of pay over that now authorized. It is especially important that the pay of company non-commissioned officers be considerably increased and a much greater distinction made between their pay and that of private soldiers than now exists.

As to the canteen, General Mills says: "As a measure

to promote temperance among soldiers in the Army, to reduce the well established ills entailed by the prohibition of the sale of beer in post exchanges and to relieve soldiers of an oppressive and ill-advised law, the restoration to post exchanges of authority to sell beer to soldiers when such refreshment is desired, is recommended. It is admitted that mankind would be better off if it drank less alcohol, and that indulgence in alcoholic drinks should not be encouraged, for over-indulgence is not wholesome for mind, body or personal possessions. But the canteen as it formerly existed in the Regular Army, conducted in accordance with the regulations, was an institution which actually promoted practical temperance and in addition it added to the contentment of soldiers and in this way aided discipline. It was intended to be and in reality was when properly managed a soldiers' club, in which the beer feature was made as inconspicuous as possible, and its other more prominent features afforded the soldier simple comforts, entertainment and privileges he can obtain probably in no other or better way. Experience has shown that the law prohibiting the selling of beer in post exchanges has not promoted temperance in the Army, and it is hoped Congress will restore this small and little harmful indulgence to our soldiers."

With reference to the operations against pulajanes in the islands of Leyte and Samar, General Mills says: "Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., under the direction of the Department Commander, has been in immediate command of the troops operating in Samar, and, since Dec. 26, due to the promotion and retirement of Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., has had the additional responsibility of directing the operations of the troops in the field in Leyte. While the disorders in the two islands have had no relation or connection their geographical juxtaposition has favored this arrangement of command in that it has simplified and facilitated the carrying on of operations as well as adding to the efficient supplying of troops. That the difficult task of successfully bringing about the co-operation of the military forces with the provincial and municipal authorities has been accomplished, is due in the largest measure to the tact, patience and good judgment of Colonel Smith. To his efficient direction of active operations, too, is due the success that has been attained in restoring order."

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

In addition to the extracts from the annual report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, which appeared in these columns last week, we append the following:

It is urged that the abandonment of Fort Brown as a military post be temporary in fact as well as in name. The importance of the place was so clearly proved in 1846 and in the Civil War that no accidental disarrangement of our plans should blind us to the real military value of Fort Brown.

The continuing absence of so many officers from their proper organizations renders more and more evident the need of legislation that will provide at least two officers for each company or troop at all times. None should be withdrawn from organizations unless they can be promptly replaced with other officers. There should be an extra list of officers of the different grades to meet all demands for the detail of officers for staff duty, or as attachés, instructors, etc. Rotation of duty is excellent; it increases the officer's efficiency and his value as an officer, but the line of the Army should not be made to suffer in order to make it possible. It is evident that we have not the necessary numbers to give proper and necessary changes of station to our regiments. Half the Infantry of the Army is at present stationed beyond the limits of the United States proper, and excepting one regiment, those on detached service are in the tropics.

General Myer holds that legislation is needed to increase our Infantry by at least ten regiments of full peace strength and for the appointment of a Chief of Infantry to look after the proper interests of the Infantry. It is evident that the time is near when our Army must be put on a better and stronger basis, and the suggested increase of the Infantry should be accompanied by the other additions necessary to give us a suitable Army of 100,000 men, organized according to our Field Service Regulations.

In General Myer's opinion each battalion of Infantry and squadron of Cavalry should have a machine gun detachment of the present strength of such organizations, attached to, but not belonging to, a company; carried on regimental returns separately.

It is held that the pay of officers and enlisted men should be increased, particularly that of non-commissioned officers. An increase of twenty per cent. to the enlisted man's pay is hardly sufficient, but it will serve the purpose for a few years, when a further increase will have to be made.

As to the canteen, General Myer says: "I renew the recommendation of the most of my predecessors for a removal of the canteen restrictions in the sale of malt liquors. I am fully convinced that such prohibition does not lessen drinking on the part of the enlisted men of the various garrisons in this department."

Speaking of the need of measures to prevent the illegal sale of clothing by enlisted men, General Myer suggests that an allowance for worn clothing, the issue of a money allowance for an ordinary suit of civilian clothing, and the soldier barred from taking his worn clothing from the Service might allay it. No civilian could then legally have in his possession, by any possibility, soldiers' uniform clothing.

Marquis Aoki, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, in an article in the Circle Magazine, says: "There are many reasons why there should be peace between the United States and Japan. My country shares with her sister nations in the desire for universal peace. I have made the statement before, and I repeat it here with even more emphasis: The glory of a successful war is brilliant, but the glory of peace is greater. At the reception given to Gen. Baron Kuroki in New York city I was very much pleased with the cordial welcome given to the sons of Japan by the citizens of that great metropolis. I felt, however, still greater satisfaction when I stopped to think that the resplendent martial uniforms of the two countries were intermingling with each other in a mission of peace, without any thought of war, and that the brave men who have been so honored at home and respected abroad were singing in one chorus the glory of peace. It was the United States who first opened the ports of Japan to the world, and how absurd it is to think that she should ever attempt to close them! But what is the use of giving reasons why there should be peace when there is not one single reason why there should be war? How foolish, then, it is to talk about such a course! However brilliant might be the glory of the victorious nation, should such a colossal misfortune ever come, it would be insignificant when compared with the glory of an everlasting friendship."

THE GRAFTON FUND.

Mr. William Tutherly, of Manila, P.I., informs us that the committee of which he is chairman and Capt. C. D. Palmer and Mr. A. T. Fergusson members, has received as contributions to the Grafton Fund from the Division of the Philippines P1,705.90. Of this P129.78 has been expended for telegrams, printing, etc., leaving net P1,576.12. In addition P822 was obtained from the proceeds of two benefit days of the Manila Baseball League, of which Mr. Tutherly is a member. This makes a total figured in gold, two pesos to one dollar, of \$1,263.95, which added to the amount we have received and acknowledged here, brings the total contributed to the fund thus far, here and in the Philippines and Cuba, up to \$10,458.01. Mr. Tutherly has been informed that the contributions to the fund in the United States are in excess of requirements and in reply to his request for instructions as to the disposition of what he has, he has been advised that it would be best to determine that question at Manila, where all of the facts are known. The decision as to the disposition of the fund on hand here has been delayed, owing to absences during the summer vacation season.

Michael Marino, an enlisted man of the Marine Corps, while on sentry duty at the New York Navy Yard Aug. 26, fired at a crowd of idlers who were jeering him and the bullet struck two members of the party, inflicting slight injuries. Marino, who insists that he meant to shoot above the heads of his tormentors, was locked in the guard house. The civil authorities demanded that he be turned over to them for trial, but the demand was refused. On Aug. 28, however, the Acting Secretary of the Navy instructed Rear Admiral Goodrich, commandant of the navy yard, to surrender Marino to the civil authorities. This was done and the man was held in \$2,000 bail for trial. Waiving altogether the question of Marino's guilt, his surrender to the civil authorities by order of the Navy Department is to be regretted. Marino was on the property of the United States Government when his alleged offense was committed and the ends of justice could have been served by subjecting him to trial by a Navy court-martial. The immediate jurisdiction in the case belonged to the Navy, and the Navy Department should have upheld Admiral Goodrich in his refusal to surrender the prisoner to the civil authorities. In the event of a miscarriage of justice—which there was no reason whatever to fear—at the hands of a court-martial the civil authorities could then have stepped in and assumed jurisdiction in the case. The War Department has wisely taken the position that enlisted men of the Army charged with offenses against the law shall be surrendered to the civil authorities only when the paramount jurisdiction of the latter is clearly established. The Navy Department might properly adopt the same wholesome rule. And there was no occasion for overruling the official action at the navy yard in this case. That action should have been sustained by the Department.

The United States Revenue Cutter Service will hold an examination for the selection of candidates for appointment as cadet engineer to fill five existing vacancies in that service, beginning Oct. 1 and covering a period of four days. This examination is open to all young men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five and one-half years who have had the necessary engineering training either at some technical school or in actual work and who produce satisfactory testimonials of experience and good character. The successful candidates will be appointed cadet engineers, and then probably will be assigned to the U.S.R.C. Itasca, which now is on a practice cruise to the Mediterranean with three classes of cadets. During the term of service on the schoolship the cadet engineer is paid at the rate of \$75 a month and an allowance of thirty cents per diem for commuted rations. After serving not less than six months on this vessel, if he is found to be proficient in his duties, with the proper conduct and bearing of an officer, the cadet engineer is commissioned as second assistant engineer in the regular line of promotion; his salary is increased to \$1,400 per annum, and he is assigned to duty on some one of the large cruising cutters stationed at the various ports of the United States. Any person desiring full information relative to this examination should address the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., stating his full name, age and experience, upon receipt of which request a pamphlet will be forwarded setting forth the proper manner of making application for examination and other regulations governing the admission of candidates and the full scope of the examination.

Bids have been advertised for making the 19,000 khaki uniforms in the Philippines for the Philippine Scouts. The practice in the making of uniforms for American soldiers will be followed of making eighteen sizes of coats and thirty-two sizes of trousers. Officers all through the islands have been making measurements of Filipino enlisted men of late in order to deduce a regular scale of sizes. The matter is one of more than ordinary difficulty, owing to the peculiar build of the little brown men. The offices of the chief quartermaster will have thousands of measurements from which to work. The average Filipino seems to have pelvic bones that are "long sideways," as one officer described it. For instance, the measurements sent to Washington to enable the Quartermaster General's Department to make uniforms for the Scouts invariably had the inside measurement of the leg within two or three inches of the length on the outside, when it should be from eleven to fourteen shorter. The waists of the Filipinos also are unnaturally small. At the same time the little brown soldiers are excessively proud of their military appearance and their complaints of the misfit clothes handed out to them from over here were piteous. From all accounts they are delighted at the prospect of having themselves fitted at last. The uniforms can be made about two dollars cheaper there than here.

The Treasury Department announces the retirement on Aug. 24 of Capt. Thomas Dixon Walker, of the Revenue Cutter Service. Captain Walker has a very honorable record for faithful performances of duty in all branches of the Service. His last command was the Tuscarora, on the Great Lakes. Prior to that he commanded the Gresham and was admiral of the patrol fleet for the International Yacht Races during the two last attempts of Sir Thomas Lipton to lift the cup. The patrol fleet during the races of '99 was under command of Rear Admiral Evans, of the Navy; in 1901 and 1903 Captain

Walker was given this duty and was presented with trophies and resolutions commending his services. Captain Walker first went to sea when fourteen years old. He entered the Navy as master's mate, serving on the Montgomery in the North Atlantic Blockade Squadron, and participated in the attack on Fort Fisher. He was recommended for bravery in this engagement, was promoted to ensign and received an honorable discharge at his own request to enter private business. In 1870 he entered the Revenue Cutter Service, in which he has served for thirty-seven years. He is regarded as one of the best navigators and one of the most efficient commanding officers in the Service.

In reply to several correspondents we would say that we find occasion to revise the statement made under the heading of "Answers to Correspondents," Aug. 24, in answer to an inquirer signing himself "Buttonstick," in regard to allowance of double time for service in Alaska. The question was submitted to the Paymaster General's office and the answer given was as published. The discrepancy occurs in the interpretation that is put on the language of the Act of April 23, 1904, which allows computation of double time for service in Guam, Alaska and Panama. In the recently issued Manual of the Pay Department, page 110, the statement is given: "Hereafter in computing time for retirement credit shall be given the soldier for double the time of his actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba or the Philippine Islands, or China, or the island of Guam, Alaska and Panama after April 23, 1904." This would mean that all retirements of enlisted men would take into account service in Alaska subsequent to the date named. But the language of the statute is clearly to the effect that all service in Alaska shall be counted in all retirements occurring after April 23, 1904, which is something different.

Noting the sailing of the Hawaiian team chosen to represent Hawaii in the National Rifle Match at Camp Perry, O., the Honolulu Gazette says: "Besides having an excellent quintet club along to shed Hawaiian music along the route, the National Guard of Hawaii's rifle team for the national matches takes a lot of promotion literature to place where it will do good. Its presence at the Camp Perry ranges will, however, be the best promotion card of all. It will go far toward removing the false impression, yet unhappily extant on the mainland, that Hawaii is only an 'outlying possession' without any lot or part in the nation as such. A contingent of real American marksmen, with uniform and credentials as belonging to the national military forces, ought to be conclusive evidence of the true relation the place they come from bears to the United States. And when they are seen to behave like Americans and shoot like Americans—as both they undoubtedly will—the evidence will be sealed and delivered. Hawaii expects its crack shots to give a good account of themselves and of these islands."

It is reported from Washington that President Roosevelt has addressed a telegraphic appeal to each of the rulers of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, urging a conference among these rulers for the purpose of perfecting a joint treaty providing that such differences as may arise between these republics which cannot be settled by diplomatic negotiations be referred to an arbitral tribunal for adjudication and settlement, and proffering the good offices of the United States in the event that the suggestion shall prove welcome. President Diaz, of Mexico, after consultation with President Roosevelt through his diplomatic representatives in Washington, has sent a similar note, so timed that both communications may reach the States addressed simultaneously.

The New York Herald reports that enthusiastic indorsement of the official announcement of the transfer of the battleship fleet to the Pacific is given by the Japanese Advertiser, the leading American owned newspaper in the Orient outside of Manila, which argues that, while the visit of the fleet would have been ill-timed during the height of the agitation of the San Francisco school question, it is obvious, now that there is a complete understanding between Japan and the United States, the transfer will occur logically. The Filipinos will need a strong hand for many years, and the harmless publicity to the American tour will impress them and at the same time harm nobody. This it declares to be the practically unanimous opinion of Americans in the Orient.

The Adjutant General of the Army has been advised of the death from apoplexy of Col. Leslie Smith, retired, at South Norwalk, Conn., on Aug. 29. Colonel Smith was born in Ireland and served as private, corporal and sergeant from July 27, 1849, to July 27, 1854. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the 1st Infantry in 1861 and served continuously in the Infantry arm, in which he reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Oct. 8, 1885. He was retired, having reached the age of sixty-four, on May 15, 1889, and advanced to the grade of colonel on the retired list April 13, 1904. He was breveted major March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Fort Stanton was abandoned as an army post in 1896, and in the spring of 1898, after it was discovered that tuberculosis was becoming prevalent among the sailors of our merchant marine, the post was turned over to the Marine Hospital Service by the Interior Department, to be used as a sanitarium. Since that time land has been added, and at present it embraces over forty-three square miles. In Leslie's Weekly Mrs. C. R. Miller has an article on the work of this sanitarium, in which she says: "The excellent work that is being done there to relieve a class of suffering humanity, the completeness of the equipment, and, above all, the competency of the officers in charge, are shining testimonials to the efficiency of the Marine Hospital Service."

Major Charles Hine, a railroad expert, in an article in the Railway Age, points out that the complex activities of modern industrial and commercial life have developed a new specialist who may be properly described as the "production engineer." "The production engineer," says Major Hine, "is a constructive critic, an organization expert, a professional chaperon, an appraiser, an arbitrator,

a systematizer, a corporate trouble mender. He produces results, locates leaks, and works out economics for factories, banks, insurance companies, railways, steamboat lines, government offices, mines, colleges and even theatrical syndicates. Free from administrative responsibilities, he supplements the work of the regular staff, drops several practical ideas, picks up a thought or two, avoids the ever present ruts, works out some details, and is off to another task."

Press despatches from Manila state that the civil and military authorities in the province of Antique, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, have received appeals from natives and foreigners to suppress a band of night marauders, the members of which prod lances through cracks in the floors of the houses and tickle people while they sleep. In a number of instances the "tickling" has been fatal, and, according to the advices received at the War Department, the residents of the provinces have become panic stricken. They have been advised to stuff up the cracks in the floors or to sleep high. The authorities are doing everything in their power to capture the band.

The new building of the International Bureau of American Republics, now under construction in Washington, will be unique, not only in Washington, but in all the world. It will serve as the international headquarters or offices in one national capital of twenty-one different American nations. The nearest approach to it will be the new Temple of Peace now being erected at The Hague. The cost of this Pan-American structure, when it is fully completed and ready for occupancy, will be nearly \$1,000,000, of which Mr. Andrew Carnegie generously contributed \$750,000, and the different American nations approximately \$250,000.

A recent decree of the Provisional Governor of Cuba provides that "civilian residents and citizens of Cuba may be compelled to appear as witnesses before general courts-martial of the Army. Refusal to so appear will be punished by fine and imprisonment. An effort will be made at the next session of Congress to amend the law which makes it a misdemeanor for a civilian witness, duly subpoenaed, to refuse to appear or testify before a general court-martial of the Army, so that its provisions will extend to witnesses subpoenaed to appear before an officer empowered before a court-martial."

A new uniform order, G.O. No. 160, c.s., will be issued in a few days to take the place of G.O. 197, 1904, which prescribes the various requirements in the matter of uniforms for the Army and the occasions for wearing them. It is understood that the General Staff has given a great deal of attention to the subject, and that an especial effort has been made to simplify and reduce somewhat the numerous occasions on which an officer must doff his civil garb and put on the glad rags of war. The work in this line has been done mainly by Major Carroll A. Devol, of the General Staff.

Press despatches from Manila state that the police have been ordered to suppress Katipunan (insurrectionary) flags and emblems. Meanwhile the veteran army and a committee formed of some of the best citizens of Manila have completed arrangements for a patriotic mass meeting. Delegations from Cavite, Fort McKinley and other nearby places will attend. The meeting will discuss means of preventing further insult to the United States flag.

It is interesting to note that the four new 8-inch guns shipped to Bremerton for the Colorado were all .45 caliber instead of .40, as in the old guns that are to be taken off her. This gives her guns forty inches longer than her old ones, making the bore just thirty feet long. These guns are banded to the muzzle, which makes them to stand the largest charge of smokeless powder likely to be used in them.

We see it reported that the manufacturers of lead pencils are having their attention directed to an excellent wood for this purpose which can be had in the Philippines at a comparatively low price. There are excellent hard woods found there which could be used for Navy work if it were not for the difficulty of transporting them from the interior.

A newspaper despatch from San Francisco states that there were three explosions at the Dupont de Nemours powder works at Sbrante, on the bay shore, sixteen miles north of Berkeley, Aug. 24. Two persons are dead and several are injured, according to the despatch, and the whole works took fire. The monetary loss is put at \$50,000.

The Department announces the death at 12:30 a.m. on Aug. 30 of Rear Admiral W. A. Windsor, U.S.N., retired, at his late residence, 850 West End avenue, New York city. The interment will take place at Arlington Cemetery on Monday, Sept. 2.

A Rio Janeiro despatch says: "Remarkable change in the attitude of the press toward the United States is noticeable since the rating of Brazil in the permanent court proposition at The Hague became known. A number of papers are inviting Latin-America to array itself against the 'Yankee pretensions.'"

On the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, it has been decided to abandon at Annapolis the system of teaching languages by the use of a phonograph. It is very good in theory, but not satisfactory in practice.

A number of officers of the Army are included among the defendants in the suit J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, has brought against the Army of the Cumberland for refusing to pay for the statue of General Sheridan ordered by them.

Col. William H. Heuer, C.E., U.S.A., has practically completed the plan for the comprehensive improvement of San Francisco's water front and the building of 180 modern wharves which will give sixty miles of berth room for vessels engaged in the commerce of that port.

CONSOLIDATION OF SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The Artillery School at Fort Monroe is to be made strictly a seacoast Artillery school and the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten is to be moved to Fort Monroe and consolidated with it. There has been allotted for new buildings for the school \$270,000, and the institution when completed will be one of the largest artillery schools in the world. G.O. No. 178 in this issue outlines the proposed reorganization of the school. Besides the divisions for the instruction of officers there will be a division for enlisted men where they may study explosives, electrical fire control, mine defense and all other branches of the subject of seacoast artillery. As announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL two weeks ago, there will be two divisions for officers and one for enlisted men. The first division for officers will be that of Artillery, to be directed by Major John D. Barrette, director of the present department of Coast Artillery at the Fort Monroe school. The second department for officers will be that of electricity, in charge of Capt. Richmond P. Davis, until recently assistant professor of chemistry at West Point. Major Isaac N. Lewis, who has been instructor in electricity at Fort Monroe, will be in charge of the new department for enlisted men. Each of the departments will be controlled by a major of Artillery, who will be styled a director, and under each major will be several captains as instructors.

This coast artillery school will offer to enlisted men a better opportunity for the training necessary to promotion. Enlisted men in any branch of the Army may take an examination for admission in the new Artillery school.

There are forty-two master engineers in the Artillery service who get \$34 a month. Applicants for these positions must stand an examination in spelling and arithmetic. If they pass successfully, they will be admitted to the school at Fort Monroe. Aspirants for positions as electrician-sergeants—pay \$35 a month in the second class and \$45 in the first class—have to stand an examination before they are admitted to the school in arithmetic, elementary steam engineering, electrical mechanics and machinery. Those who are candidates for positions as master gunners or electrician-sergeants must then take a course in the Artillery school in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, range tables, seacoast engineering, Artillery methods, mechanical drawing and photo printing.

There are seventy-four electrician-sergeants of the second class and seventy-four of the first class. Of those who are admitted to the school at Fort Monroe the aptest are given a two years' course; and these, provided they stand the final examinations, get appointments as electrician-sergeants of the second class; and as vacancies occur, if they continue to study and pass the examination for the next grade, they receive appointments as electrician-sergeants of the first class, receiving then \$45 a month.

Electrician-sergeants have then the opportunity to become engineers at \$65 a month, the engineers being selected from those who take the examinations; and the school is designed to train the men for passing these examinations. There are sixty engineers.

A still higher grade to which these enlisted men may rise is that of master electrician. There are twenty-six master electricians in the Army, who receive \$75 a month, which is a considerable increase from the \$13 of the ordinary enlisted man.

The Artillery school at Fort Monroe was established before the Civil War, and the School of Submarine Defense in 1902. About fifty Artillery officers have annually been sent to the Artillery school; but on account of the scarcity of officers needed for the increased number of Coast Artillery companies only thirty officers will take up the Artillery course at Fort Monroe this fall. The ten highest in the class are chosen for the School of Submarine Defense. Under the consolidation plan all three of the enlisted men's schools will be combined into one department.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America was held in the new and commodious clubhouse of the Ohio State Rifle Association at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 23. The meeting was largely attended, there being thirteen state rifle associations, thirty-two regiments, eight separate military organizations and twenty-nine clubs represented at the meeting. Gen. James A. Drain, of New York, presided.

The annual reports of the president and secretary were read and adopted. Since the opening of the meeting at Camp Perry fifteen life members, two state associations and six regiments, all on the grounds, became affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Mr. J. A. Haskell, of New York city, was elected as an honorary director for life in the association. Major James E. Bell, in this connection, took occasion to pay a high tribute to Mr. Haskell for the interest he had taken in rifle shooting and the excellent results which had been accomplished through his efforts.

The annual election of twelve directors, to serve for three years from the second Tuesday in January next, resulted as follows: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, adjutant general of Wisconsin; Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, brigade, Maryland National Guard; Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, adjutant general of Indiana; Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, adjutant general of Minnesota; Brig. Gen. A. M. Alderson, adjutant general of Montana; Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge, adjutant general of Mississippi; Brig. Gen. Alva J. Niles, adjutant general of Oklahoma; Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th U.S. Inf.; Col. Edward T. Miller, asst. Q.M.G., Ohio National Guard; Col. Elliott C. Dill, inspector general of rifle practice, Maine; Major C. Claude Goddard, brigade, I.S.A.P., Pennsylvania; Lieut. Albert S. Jones, N.G.N.J., retired. Col. N. B. Thurston, of New York, was elected a director to fill a vacancy expiring in 1908.

Among those elected to life membership were the following: President Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of War Wm. H. Taft, Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., Massachusetts; Gens. Wm. Crozier, John C. Bates, J. Franklin Bell, Charles F. Robe, A. R. Buffington and James A. Buchanan, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, U.S.A.; Gen. Charles F. Roe, New York; Gen. Wm. V. McMaken, Ohio; Adjt. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Florida; Adjt. Gen. Otis Hamilton, state of Washington; Adjt. Gen. A. J. Scott, Georgia; Adjt. Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, Maryland; Adjt. Gen. J. B. Lauck, California; Col. Wm. Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War; Col. J. Van Holt Nash, ordnance officer, Georgia; Col. Elliot C. Dill, inspector general of rifle practice, Maine; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, New York; Lieut. Col. C. Robert Churchill, Louisiana; Lieut. Col. George G. King, Ohio; Major John J. Dooley, assistant inspector general of rifle

practice, Maine; Major Robert C. Rankin, inspector small arms practice, New Mexico; Capt. F. T. Liggett, inspector rifle practice, state of Washington; Capt. Henry C. Wilson, 1st Regt., New York; Lieut. Wm. E. McClure, Seattle, Wash.; Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio; Irene Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

The meeting closed with addresses by Col. R. K. Evans, 5th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 30th U.S. Inf.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., retired for age on Aug. 27, 1907, was born in Missouri and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy as a first lieutenant in June, 1864, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. During the Rebellion he served as assistant engineer on the staff of the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri from June 21 to Aug. 8, 1864, and on the staff of General Cullum, at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8 to Sept. 1, 1864, and as assistant engineer Oct. 5, 1864, to June 3, 1865. He served as chief engineer June 3 to July 23, 1865, of the Army of the Tennessee, and was engaged in the various movements and operations of the Georgia and Carolina campaigns. He received the brevet of captain Dec. 21, 1864, for zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his duties with the Army of the Tennessee, during the campaign in Georgia in 1865, and the brevet of major March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas. After the war he served on many important engineering works, and among other duties he was assistant engineer of improvements of the Mississippi from November, 1868, to July, 1869, and of the substructure of the Rock Island bridge from July, 1869, to Sept. 19, 1872, and of the improvements of the Des Moines Rapids, from September, 1872, to November, 1877. He was superintending engineer of the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi from Nov. 16, 1877, to Nov. 21, 1881, and of the Des Moines Rapids Canal from July, 1878, to Nov. 21, 1881. He was in charge of the defenses and various river and harbor improvements in Louisiana, of Pearl River, Mississippi, of levees and other improvements on the Mississippi River from Warrenton to the delta, and of Louisville and Portland Canal, and improvements of the falls of the Ohio. He has been a member of various engineering boards on river and harbor improvements, bridge construction, etc. He was in charge of the improvement of harbors of Erie, Dunkirk and Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and of Wilson, Olcott and Oak Orchard, on Lake Ontario, and of the Niagara River and Tonawanda from 1890 to 1892. He was later in charge of work on the Missouri River, was engineer of the 15th and 16th Lighthouse Districts, inspector of the 15th Lighthouse District, and was appointed by the U.S. Supreme Court Oct. 21, 1895, one of the three commissioners to ascertain and run the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Kentucky, north of Green River, Indiana.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list on Aug. 28, 1907, on account of the age limit, is a son of the late Rear Admiral Davis, U.S.N., and retires after a most excellent record of service. He is a native of Massachusetts, and is a graduate of the Naval Academy of the class of 1864. At the time of his retirement he was in command of the second division of the Atlantic Fleet. He speaks French fluently, and is an expert in international maritime law. On the occasion of the visit of the Infanta Eulalia of Spain in 1893, Rear Admiral Davis was selected to represent the President. When the earthquake in Jamaica occurred in the winter of 1907, Rear Admiral Davis left Cuba for Kingston and rendered aid to the sufferers. His action in landing men displaced Governor Swettenham, and he then withdrew his ships. The Governor's action met the strong disapproval of the British government, and he was later forced to resign. Rear Admiral Davis's first assignment after graduation was to the receiving ship at New York, and from there he went to the steam frigate Colorado, flagship of the European Station, and served there on during 1865-7. He served on the Augusta, Idaho, Guerriere, Portsmouth, Omaha and Pensacola. He was on duty at the Naval Observatory from 1875 until 1877, and took part with the several expeditions for the determination of differences of longitude by means of submarine telegraph cables from Europe to the Atlantic islands, and the east and west coast of South America. In 1886 he was assigned the command of the Saratoga and was on duty at the Naval Observatory in 1897 as superintendent, remaining there until April, 1898, when he was assigned command of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie in the North Atlantic Squadron. On July 28, 1898, a division under his command captured Ponze, Porto Rico. In November, 1898, he was again assigned to the Naval Observatory as superintendent, and in November, 1902, he took command of the Alabama. He was divisional commander of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet in 1904. He was appointed the American representative on the International Commission of Inquiry on the North Sea incident, at Paris in 1904.

Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral on Aug. 28, 1907, vice Davis, retired, was born in Virginia and is a graduate of the Naval Academy of the class of 1867. Among other assignments he served on the Minnesota on special service 1867-8, on the Onward of the Pacific Fleet 1869-70, in the Hydrographic Office 1871, and on ordnance duty in Washington 1872-3. His next duty was on the Congress, attached to the European Station, 1874-6. Subsequently he served at the navy yard, Washington, 1876-7; at the torpedo station, 1877-8; was on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, 1877-9; on the Swatara of the Asiatic Station, 1879-82; at the Naval Observatory, 1882-6; on the Atlanta of the North Atlantic Station, 1886-8; on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, 1888-93, and was on the Monterey of the Pacific Station 1893-5. He next served in the Bureau of Ordnance Oct. 1895-7, and was superintendent of the Gun Factory at Washington, D.C., from 1897 to September, 1900, at which time he was assigned to command the Atlanta. He was assigned to command the Missouri Nov. 22, 1905, and his last assignment to duty was as captain of the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

The next retirement in the Army on account of the age limit will be that of Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, Pay Dept., U.S.A., which occurs on Sept. 4, 1907.

It is stated in press despatches from Ottawa that four modern quick-firing one and a half pound guns have just been installed on the Canadian fishery protection cruiser Vigilant on Lake Ontario by the Dominion government. These guns take the place of some old pattern seven-pounder muzzle loaders, with a very much shorter range, which have formed the armament of the Vigilant since she first went into commission, a couple of years ago.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Lieut. William Elmer Hunt, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Lavinia Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tellico Johnson, was celebrated at Birch Cottage, Youngstown, N.Y., Wednesday, July 31, at 7 o'clock p.m. Chaplain John E. Dailam, 13th Inf., Fort Niagara, performed the ceremony. The wedding took place upon the veranda, which was draped with garrison flags and decorated with vines and ferns. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and the attendants were Mrs. Ethan H. Howard, sister of the bride, matron of honor, and Miss Jennie J. Howard, bridesmaid. The ushers were Mr. Charles L. Johnson and Mr. Lindley W. Johnson, brothers of the bride. The groom was attended by his brother, Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, 12th Inf. The bride was exquisitely gowned in ivory white crepe de Chine, with trimming of chiffon. The veil hung from a coronet and she wore a wreath of myrtle. The maids' gowns were white organdie and they carried bouquets of pink sweet peas. The bride's bouquet was of white sweet peas. The ceremony was followed by a reception and wedding supper. The bride's table was decorated with maiden hair ferns and pink sweet peas. The wedding cake was cut by the bride with the groom's saber. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. C. H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barton, 3d Cav.; Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., and Capt. Hugh M. Johnson, formerly of the 5th Inf., and Mrs. Johnson, of Great Barrington, Mass. After Sept. 3 the bride and groom will be at home at Durham, N.H., where Lieutenant Hunt is on duty as professor of military science and tactics at New Hampshire College.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elba Brown Cotten, sister of Lieut. Bruce Cotten, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Lieut. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., to Mr. Douglas Bertram Wesson, of Springfield, Mass. The wedding will take place this fall at Cottedale, North Carolina.

An engagement recently announced is that of Capt. William D. Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to Miss Elsa Van Vliet, of Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf., has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Ripley, to Lieut. H. M. Roach, 3d Inf., at Fort Wright, Wash. The wedding will take place next spring.

Miss Dorothy Bing and Lieut. Z. A. Kunzig, 3d Inf., are to be married at Fort Wright, Wash., on Oct. 19.

The wedding of Miss Etelka Williar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williar, of Sausalito, Cal., and Lieut. Max Garber, 22d U.S. Inf., will take place at four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 7, at Christ church, Sausalito.

A wedding of much interest in Service circles took place at three o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 21, at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, Cal., when Miss Louise Lake Menefee, daughter of Mrs. Dan Preston Menefee and the late Lieutenant Commander Menefee, U.S.N., became the bride of Ensign Martin Kellogg Metcalf, U.S.N., at present attached to the U.S.S. California. Both young people are particularly well known in the smart set of San Francisco and Berkeley, as well as in Service circles, Miss Menefee having attended the University of California for the past four years, where she was a leader in the most exclusive sorority circles, while Ensign Metcalf is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Metcalf, of Berkeley, the former a law partner of Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy. The wedding was strictly a Navy affair and the handsome little chapel at Mare Island never looked prettier. It had been exquisitely decorated for the occasion, the predominating colors being pink and green. Tall palms and potted plants were massed within the chancel, their somber colors being relieved with the delicate pink of cut blossoms. Smilax and ferns, studded with pink blossoms, hid the chancel rail and the effect was completed by the large wedding bell of pink sweet peas. The bridal party entered to the strains of the wedding march, played by the Mare Island station orchestra, the bride leaning on the arm of Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. Her gown was of white liberty silk, elaborately trimmed with lace, and she wore the conventional veil and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was preceded by her only attendant, Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, who wore the gown of white lace that she wore on the occasion of her marriage to Lieutenant Berthoff a few months ago. She carried American Beauty roses, tied with pink ribbon. Lieut. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., supported the groom and the marriage service was read by Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U. S.N. Following the ceremony, which was witnessed by many guests, a repast was served at the home of the bride's mother, at which there were about thirty guests present, including only the relatives of the contracting parties. Ensign and Mrs. Metcalf left on the yard tug at half-past four for Port Costa, en route to Lake Tahoe and other points, where they will spend a month's honeymoon. Upon their return they will make their home at Mare Island during the time that the California is at the yard.

Mrs. A. V. Kautz announces the engagement of her daughter, Navarra, to Lieut. Harry Lincoln Simpson, 3d U.S. Inf. Miss Kautz is a daughter of the late Gen. A. V. Kautz, and a sister of Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., and of Mrs. A. C. Read, wife of Capt. A. C. Read, 12th U.S. Inf. Mrs. and Miss Kautz are located at the Lincoln Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

In the American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan, on Aug. 27, Lieut. James Erling Walker, U.S.N., married Miss Nellie Bishop Stolbrand. Lieutenant Walker was invalided in the naval hospital in Yokohama when his fiancée and her mother were in Manila. Learning of his illness, they came to Yokohama recently and the marriage followed. The bride is a member of a family well known in Army circles. Lieutenant Walker was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina in September, 1891, and was graduated in the class of 1895. He was commissioned a lieutenant in October, 1902. His last cruise was aboard the Concord, where he was executive officer at the expiration of the cruise, in June, 1907. Since that time he has been at the naval hospital in Yokohama.

Dr. James Scott Todd, of Atlanta, Ga., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Louise, to Mr. Earl Denison Thomas, Jr., of Havana, Cuba, the wedding to take place Wednesday evening, Oct. 23. "Miss Todd," says an Atlanta paper, "is the only daughter of Doctor Todd, who is one of the most eminent physicians in the South, a representative of an old Georgia family, while from her mother Miss Todd inherits the beauty, womanliness and grace distinguishing a family of charming women. She is one of the most admired young women in Atlanta's social realm, and has been greatly admired wherever she has visited. Mr. Thomas is the son of Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Thomas, of the United States Army."

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. George F. Robinson, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home in Pomona, Cal., Aug. 17, 1907, was a gallant officer and was born in Hartford, Me., Aug. 13, 1832. He was a private in the 8th Maine Volunteer Infantry from August, 1863, until May, 1865. He was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, until wounded during General Beauregard's attack near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864. While convalescing at Douglas Hospital, in Washington, he was detailed as night nurse to William H. Seward, Secretary of State, who had been thrown from his carriage, and who had his arm and jaw fractured. While the Secretary was confined to his couch, an assassin gained access to his chamber, April 14, 1865, and inflicted severe wounds with a knife on his face and neck. In trying to defend the Secretary, Private Robinson was wounded four times. He afterwards served as a clerk in the Treasury and War Departments, and in 1871 he received from Congress a gold medal and \$5,000 for his heroic conduct in saving the life of Mr. Seward. He was appointed a paymaster, with the rank of major, in 1879, and served in Texas in the operations against the Mescalero Apache chief Victoria, the Apache outbreak in 1882-83, and was in the Geronimo campaign until near its close. He was placed on the retired list for age in 1896, and he was advanced to lieutenant colonel on the retired list in 1904 on account of Civil War service.

Mrs. Clementina Hanson McAllister Morris, widow of Capt. Charles M. Morris, who resigned as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy in 1861, and mother of Surg. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., died in Newport, R.I., Aug. 24, 1907.

Mrs. George C. Fenton, mother of 1st Lieut. C. L. Fenton, Coast Art. Corps, died at Lowellville, O., on Aug. 22, 1907. She was a resident of Lowellville.

Coms. Sgt. James T. Murphy, U.S.A., retired, who died at his residence near Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 16, 1907, from an attack of acute gastritis, enlisted in the 3d U.S. Cavalry June 2, 1871; served for more than thirty years in that regiment, and was retired in 1900. He had filled the position of corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of his troop, and color sergeant of his regiment, and when the position of regimental commissary sergeant was created he was appointed to fill it, and did so until his retirement. He participated in the various campaigns against the Indians in which his regiment was engaged, notably against the Sioux in 1876, and was present at the battles of Slim Buttes and Rosebud, in Dakota and Montana, and also with Crazy Horse's band. He was present as first sergeant of Troop C, 3d Cavalry, at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898, where he was severely wounded. He accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands in 1899, and remained with it until his retirement. Sergeant Murphy was an ideal soldier, always obedient, courteous, reliable and trustworthy, and was beloved by his comrades and officers under whom he served. At the time of his death Sergeant Murphy was a member of the park police force of Washington, D.C. He was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery Aug. 19, many of his old comrades and officers who had known him in the Army being present at the services.

Press despatches bring the melancholy news that Mr. L. H. Carter, son of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, was instantly killed by an electric shock on Aug. 27 in the dairy department of the University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill., where he was a special student. It appears that the young man had been set at the task of cleaning a combination electric and gas chandelier in the dairy. He had been working for some time when a piercing scream was heard by C. C. Potter, a fellow student-employee. Potter found Carter had received a current of electricity in his body. The victim had been standing upon a small engine, fastened with bolts to the concrete floor, which completed the circuit. When Potter rushed into the room Carter's lifeless body had fallen against a ladder, but the hands of the dead man still clutched the chandelier. Daring possible electrocution Potter seized the body and it fell to the floor, breaking the circuit.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., was registered at the Hotel Breslin, N.Y., Aug. 25.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., was among the speakers at a dinner given in New York, Aug. 29, to Prince Wilhelm of Sweden.

A daughter, Isabel Edwin Rehkopf, was born to the wife of Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art., Aug. 21, 1907, at Fort Russell, Wyo.

Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., was a passenger on the steamer Oceanic, of the White Star line, which sailed from New York for Southampton Aug. 28.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired, has changed his address to 987 Magnolia avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., the home recently purchased as a permanent residence.

The Philadelphia Inquirer reports that the house in Frankford, Pa., which was once the home of Commodore Stephen Decatur, is to be torn down to give place to a modern building.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, and Mrs. Merrill, widow of the late Dr. Merrill, U.S.A., are at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

Lieut. A. J. Woude, 6th U.S. Cav., is relieved from duty in the quartermaster's depot office, New York city, and is en route to join his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, in San Francisco, thence to Jolo, P.I., accompanied by Mrs. Woude.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., were among the guests at a luncheon given at Oyster Bay on Aug. 26 by President Roosevelt in honor of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden.

Lieut. Fred. W. Boschen, 16th U.S. Inf., who recently returned from the Philippine Islands, will spend the remainder of the season at "Maple Lawn," Long Island, the country house of his sister, Mrs. John L. Heins, wife of the well-known Brooklyn traction magnate.

The American yachtsmen who took part in the recent Sonder class races at Kiel were received by Emperor William in Hanover on the evening of Aug. 27. The Americans were presented to the Emperor by Lieut. Comdr. William L. Howard, U.S.N., the American naval attaché.

The meeting of survivors of the 1st Vermont Cavalry Volunteers will be held at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., during the national encampment, G.A.R., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m. Mr. S. H. Wood of St. Albans, Vt., is secretary, and D. C. Walker president, Vermont Cavalry Association, Jeffersonville, Vt.

Mrs. Belrose and Miss Julia Belrose are at Atlantic City, N.J., for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Walter Goodwin, the widow of the late Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., and the Misses Goodwin, are at Atlantic City, N.J.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant are reported among the visitors to Newport, R.I., this week, guests of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Capt. J. F. McIndoe, C.E., has gone to Prosser, Benton county, Washington, where he will spend two months' leave with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coffin have issued invitations to the ceremonies attending the marriage of their daughter, Elise, to Mr. Rodman Schaff, at Arlington Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass., at four o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1907.

The cadets from the Fylgia, upon invitation of Comdr. Albert Gleeves, U.S.N., commanding officer at the Naval Torpedo Station, visited the station Aug. 23 and were shown about by Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Chase, U.S.N., executive officer of the station.

Senator Warren, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is booked to sail from New York for Europe, Aug. 31. He expects to return in time for the adjourned meeting of the committee in connection with the Brownsville shooting affair in Washington, Nov. 18.

Miss Edith Miller, the daughter of Comdr. F. A. Abercrombie Miller, U.S.N., has left Atlantic City, N.J., and is now visiting Miss Cornelia Gallatin, of New York, at her country home at North-East Harbor, Me. Miss Alice Miller is now visiting the daughters of Bishop Alexander Mackay Smith at Seal Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., was decorated at Newport, R.I., Aug. 28, with the cross of the Academy of France by order of the President of the French Republic in recognition of her devotion to the French cause and the interest she has taken in organizing at Newport a branch of the Alliance Française. Mrs. Chadwick received several months ago from Annatale C. Brose, a delegate of the French government, the violet ribbon, and the cross, which is studded with garnets, was pinned to it on the 28th by M. Des Portes de La Fosses, of the French Embassy.

Noting the detail of Major Herbert Deakne and Capt. James P. Jervey, both of the Engineer Corps of the Army, for duty with Major John Mills, C.E., U.S.A., in charge of fortifications at Manila, the Manila American says: "Major Deakne and Captain Jervey are considered among the best men in the Engineer Corps, and the fact that both were relieved from important civil details and returned to the Army may be considered indicative of more than appears upon the surface. One contention is made by officers high in the Service that the work is being rushed in order to make a showing necessary to convince the coming Congress of the necessity of an increased appropriation for fortifications."

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will be held in the hall of the Historical Society, Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1907, at 10 a.m. The membership of the order May 1, 1907, was 8,983, a net loss during the year of fifty-four. Thirty members of the Commandery-in-Chief have died during the year, and twenty-two new members have been added. Sept. 25 is to be historical war day at the Jamestown Exposition. The General Society will provide a lunch at the Massachusetts State Building at one p.m., where appropriate exercises will be held. Members may visit Jamestown Island, where the General Society is erecting a memorial fountain, and Williamsburg, where a pew has been endowed in the Bruton church.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. A. J. Bowley, arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 24, from Plattsburg on the steamer Ticouderoga. He was met at the dock by officers from Fort Ethan Allen, who escorted him to the post. In the evening General Grant was entertained at a dinner at the home of Major and Mrs. J. B. McDonald. The event proved a delightful affair, Mrs. McDonald presiding at the table with charming grace and being assisted by Miss Murphy, of Texas, and Miss Barr, of Alabama. There were also present as guests the Hon. David J. Foster, M. C.; Gen. T. S. Peck and Sherman P. Allen, of Burlington, and Captain Bowley, aide-de-camp, and Captain Haines, 15th Cav. At the close of the dinner the officers and ladies of the post called to pay their respects to General Grant. General Grant and Captain Bowley left on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, for New York city.

The following graceful and entirely just tribute to one of the ablest and most energetic officers of the United States Army is from the Army and Navy Gazette of London: "Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, of the United States Army, who has assumed the duties of Quartermaster General, brings to his position an experience gained under the most practical conditions at home, in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in China. He is the recognized authority on the army horse, to which he has devoted himself indefatigably. Some months ago he read a paper containing recommendations for the establishment of a remount system in the United States, with three depots for the supply of cavalry and artillery horses, before the members of the Army War College and the General Staff. The paper was received with marked favor, and may be accepted as an indication of the policy of the Quartermaster General in his efforts to improve conditions which attach to the obtaining of horses for the military establishment."

Of the Indian candidates for the legislature of Oklahoma, probably the best known is W. A. Durant, speaker of the house of representatives of the Choctaw council, and sergeant-at-arms of the constitutional convention. He won a reputation in the campaign last fall as one of the most eloquent speakers on the Democratic side, talking in both English and Choctaw. He is the son of Rev. Sylvester Durant, and was born in that vicinity in 1866. He is a lawyer, and a man of unusual ability. Another legislative candidate of Choctaw and Chickasaw blood is Ben. F. Harrison, of Calvin. He was born in Kiamichi county, Choctaw Nation, in 1877, and is a descendant of the famous Choctaw Chief Presnatch. He is a graduate of Trinity College, North Carolina, and for a time after his graduation acted as an appraiser of lands for the Dawes Commission. Probably the only Indian from the Oklahoma side in the first legislature will be John F. Palmer, of Pawhuska, a full blood Sioux Indian, who is by adoption a member of the Osage tribe. When the Osages were moving to their present reservation he was picked up as a waif, having been abandoned by a band of roving Sioux. Although with no special educational advantages except such as could be obtained at the mission school, he has become one of the best posted men in Oklahoma and a lawyer of recognized ability.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N. Mrs. Reamey and Mr. Brewster Reamey, who have been abroad several months, are at Vichy.

Pay Director L. G. Billings, U.S.N., retired, has been visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., at their camp in the Adirondacks.

Second Lieut. Percy Alexander, 9th U.S. Inf., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Aug. 23, 1907, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1907.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock is leaving Magnolia, Mass., for a series of week-end visits on Long Island, and will spend the winter at 44 West 45th street, New York city.

Capt. Lloyd England, Coast Art., U.S.A., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Aug. 26, 1907, is a native of Arkansas and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1896. He is also a graduate of the school of submarine defense.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, with their daughter, Mrs. Bates, wife of Capt. W. T. Bates, regimental quartermaster, 27th U.S. Inf., and her daughter, Margaret, are spending the season at Truell Hall, formerly Netherwood Hotel, Plainfield, N.J.

The following Army and Navy officers were registered at the Breslin Hotel in New York city during the week ending Aug. 27: Capt. Edward M. Markham and Jay J. Morrow, Lieuts. Joseph F. Barnes, F. H. Farnum and Richard M. Thomas, U.S.A.; Ensign E. O. Fitch, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, who have just returned from the Orient, spent a week at the Hotel Jefferson, San Francisco, before starting East. Mrs. Kennedy has gone to Fort Leavenworth to spend a few weeks, and will then go to New York city to remain for the fall and greater part of the winter.

At a garden party given by Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker to His Royal Highness Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, Miss Margaret Bryan had the honor of the first dance on American soil with the young prince. Miss Bryan is the debutante daughter of Paymaster Bryan, U.S.N. She wore a lovely gown of white tulle-trimmed with silver.

Contract Surg. and Mrs. A. L. Miller gave a musicale at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on the evening of Aug. 22 in honor of Mrs. F. C. Kress, of Montana. The guests were Col. and Mrs. G. S. Young, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Clark, Lieutenant Brant, Mrs. Cushing, Capt. C. A. Martin, Lieut. J. L. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Ronald Wood and Lieut. Raymond Bamberger.

The Williams Minstrels at Havana, Cuba, in charge of John D. Clair, played at Camp Columbia Thursday night, Aug. 22, to a good house. The chaplains of the camp have arranged to have regular minstrel and theatrical companies play at the pavilion occasionally, in addition to the home talent entertainments, which are held each month, and to which no admission is charged.

There is good ground for suspecting that "Capt. Lloyd Buchanan," the name signed to a number of stories which have appeared in leading magazines recently, conceals the identity of a U.S. Army officer who is at present stationed at West Point. The realism of his war sketches is strong evidence in support of this impression. His latest fiction, "The Reporter Who Made a Story," is published in the September Lippincott's.

There has been some criticism of the recent appointment of Henry L. Harris, jr., as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery on account of his experiences as first lieutenant in the 22d Infantry, which led to his resignation. The fact is that he was designated for examination for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Artillery and passed with good standing. Being a graduate of West Point he is in general qualified to be an exceptionally good officer. He is a son of Col. H. L. Harris, of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Hancock as commander of the Southern New York District of Coast Artillery.

Mabel Wood Martin, who wrote "The Hill-Child," is the wife of Lieut. C. F. Martin, 5th Cav., who has been on duty at West Point, and is now on leave at Los Angeles, Cal. Ambrose Bierce in the literary notes of the Cosmopolitan for August says: "Lieutenant Martin's assignment is about to expire, and he will join his troop at Fort Nowhere (Fort Huachuca), in Arizona. As his gifted young wife has just begun to make a name for herself in letters, and is a conscientious student of her art, it is rather a pity that she will have to pass any part of her life ten miles from a book, but doubtless she will have a little garden, where instead of ripening her talent and cultivating her style she can grow big yellow cucumbers. Moreover, she will have the society of the Army mule. But if I were Secretary of War she would remain on earth."

The following officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard are named among those attending the banquet given to Prince Wilhelm of Sweden in Boston Aug. 26: Rear Admirals A. S. Snow, Chas. H. Rockwell and J. Giles Eaton; Capt. A. W. Marshall, A. P. Naro, and G. Berry; Comdr. A. E. Culver, Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar, Lieut. R. C. Davis, Gens. Frank H. Phipp, H. L. Abbot, H. B. Carrington, N. A. M. Dudley, H. M. Lazelle, S. M. Mansfield, H. C. Ward, James E. Parker, W. H. Devine, W. H. Brigham, W. B. Emery, Hugh Baucoff, F. A. Appleton, T. R. Mathews, A. R. Blood, W. Stopford, B. F. Peach, jr., B. F. Budges, J. L. Carter, C. K. Darling, T. Kittredge, C. Plaff, T. F. Barr, H. C. Cook, J. H. Whiting, G. A. Goodale, J. F. Frye, H. Parsons, Lieut. Col. E. W. M. Bailey, S. D. Parker, Roger Wolcott, Geo. H. Doty, Waller L. Sanborn; Majors John Bigelow, jr., U.S.A., Edward Glines, T. D. Barroll, Chas. Hayden, D. H. L. Gleason.

Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., who since he went to Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification has virtually recreated the police administration of Havana, has received hearty congratulations from the press of that city upon his recent promotion from major. The Havana Post says: "The promotion of Major Greble is one that will be certain to be regarded here with great satisfaction because, of all the American officers of the two interventions of the United States in Cuba, no one has worked harder or more intelligently for the good of Cuba than the recipient of the above honor. The manifold duties heaped upon Lieutenant Colonel Greble have been of the most important kind, second only to those of the Governor himself. In one and all he has acquitted himself as becomes a man who wears the uniform of a United States soldier. More could not be said or asked. The Post offers its congratulations." The following is from the Diario De La Marina: "It is with the greatest satisfaction that we learn of the promotion of Major E. St. John Greble, supervisor of the department of government, to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Greble is a tireless, hard-working and intelligent American officer who has devoted all his energies to the good of Cuba, as shown in the efficient and difficult work he has accomplished at the head of his department. We join sincerely in the congratulations which his many friends, Americans, Spaniards and Cubans, are offering him."

Sixty-one veterans celebrated at Lake Compounce, Bristol, Conn., Aug. 26, the mustering out in 1861 of the 35th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, with which they had had nine months' service.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly, Major C. De Witt Wilcox and Capt. G. H. Shelton and Robert E. L. Michie, all of the United States Army, who are to witness the German army maneuvers this year as the guests of the Kaiser, arrived in Berlin on Aug. 29.

Among arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, were: Gen. Charles Morton, Major F. Perkins, Lieut. Fred W. Boschen, Gen. James Allen, Col. L. H. Walker and Major E. K. Webster, U.S.A.

A hundred or more veteran engineers who served with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War gathered Aug. 29 in the Everett House, New York, to swap yarns and talk over the old war days. They adjourned to dinner and later made a sight-seeing trip about the city.

Major and Mrs. John A. Dapray, who were recently in New York with Governor and Mrs. Broward of Florida, have returned to Fort Monroe, where Major Dapray is making his temporary headquarters as Special Commissioner of the State of Florida to the Jamestown Exposition.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., and Miss Deborah Halsey are at the "Larry," Chelsea, New Jersey, until the 1st of September, when they will return to Washington, D.C. The marriage of Miss Deborah Halsey and Midshipman Archie Turnbull, U.S.N., will take place early in October.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Nathaniel L. Howard, 8th U.S. Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 28. Lieutenant Howard, who was a graduate of this year's class at the Military Academy, has been at Fairfield, Iowa, awaiting assignment.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered John F. Gaynor, under sentence for the Savannah Harbor frauds and in jail at Macon, Ga., pending appeal, to be allowed to visit Indian Springs for the benefit of his health, which is failing under confinement. The order of the court is with the concurrence of Attorney General Bonaparte.

Chaplains Rice and Waring, at Camp Columbia, Cuba, desire to hear from men who can give short lectures in the pavilion at Camp Columbia on any of the following subjects, for which they have the slides to illustrate the lectures: "Alaska," "Battle of Santiago," "China," "Boer War," "Stanley in Africa," "Ben Hur," "Cuba," "Moro Campaign," "Astronomy," "Passion Play," "Across America," "San Francisco Fire."

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1908 have been appointed during the past week: John G. Billings, Piney Creek, N.C.; Bruce H. Caraway, alt., Kingston, N.C.; Thomas W. Ferguson, alt., Kendall, N.C.; Moses P. Lunsford, Asheville, N.C.; Robert S. Taylor, alt., Waverly, O.; David M. Crawford, Millintown, Pa.; Charles A. Kaltriter, alt., Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa.; C. W. Beals, alt., St. Petersburg, Pa.; Theodore W. Martin, Blackville, S.C.; Frank B. Free, alt., Barnwell, S.C.; Ralph H. Walker, alt., Appleton, S.C.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Secretary of War Taft visited Fort Logan, Cal., Aug. 29, and in the course of his inspection of the post referred to the fact that Forts Logan and Douglas are to be made regimental posts. In the evening Mr. Taft left for Yellowstone Park. The strain upon his throat from open-air speaking compelled him to consult a specialist, who reported nothing serious.

Major John Biddle, Acting J.A.G., U.S.A., in his annual report, of which we published a synopsis last week, suggests that Paragraph 949, A.R., under which military convicts are allowed abatements of their terms of imprisonment for good conduct during confinement, should be broadened to include garrison prisoners serving sentences of over three months. The abatement of time of confinement for good behavior has a dual object in view. First, the assistance it affords in maintaining discipline in a prison by offering a premium for good behavior; an object which is as applicable to garrison prisoners as to general prisoners. Second, the reformatory influence which it may have upon the prisoners. This reformatory influence would seem to be of greater value to the Service when exercised over a man who is to return to the ranks than when exercised over a man who at the completion of his confinement is no longer to be allowed to serve in the Army.

An Army circular recently issued declares that organization commanders are not authorized to send armed private soldiers to arrest other soldiers absent in the city of Leavenworth or elsewhere. Reliable non-commissioned officers will be used when arms are deemed necessary, and all are cautioned that no private premises should be entered except by authority of an officer and the peace and when accompanied by a police officer. The order grew out of an incident at Fort Leavenworth, when two soldiers were arrested for carrying arms and trespassing on private property, the men asserting they were looking for a member of their company who was absent without leave.

Col. Philip F. Harvey, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Surgeon, Department of the Lakes, publishes an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, in which he gives some interesting information concerning the Army Medical School, with the hope that it may attract additional applicants for admission to that institution.

The new Army shoe is still being demanded by the men and the old ones are still being issued. The new shoe from its lightness with single sole and because of its comfort and durability on practice marches, is giving satisfaction. The supply of old shoes on hand will not be exhausted for at least six months yet.

When the Sherman left on her last trip out of Manila over fifty Army people who had booked passage had to be left behind. There will be two transports in September, the Logan on the 14th and the Buford a week or so later.

Major General Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, in reviewing the case of an enlisted man tried by a G.C.M., says: "The reviewing authority takes this occasion to state that he disapproves of preferring charges against enlisted men for breaking a pledge given in consideration of exemption from punishment for past offenses. Officers are tried under the 61st Article of War for breaking a pledge, such conduct being considered unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. But there is no corresponding article that punishes unbecoming conduct on a soldier's part. In this case the breaking of the pledge is alleged to be an offense under the 62d Article of War. The breaking of a pledge by a soldier in a moment of weakness would not necessarily be prejudicial to disci-

pline, and it is not considered to be in the best interests of the Service that a soldier should ever be tried for such conduct."

The finding of the court-martial in the rather curious case of Sergt. W. H. Spree, Troop F, 14th Cav., appears in G.O. 102, Aug. 19, 1907, Department of California. It was charged that Sergeant Spree did, during the last day's skirmish of the Pacific Rifle Competition, and from a point outside the range, fire on the target of a fellow competitor for the purpose of giving said competitor a fraudulent score, at the Presidio of Monterey on Aug. 1. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged and to be confined at hard labor for one year. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, Gen. Staff, in reviewing the proceedings, says that Sergeant Spree did, beyond a reasonable doubt, act as charged, but in view of his long service and excellent record and the recommendation to clemency by the members of the court, the sentence is mitigated to reduction to the grade of private and confinement at hard labor for three months, with forfeiture of \$10 per month for the same period. Spree, it appears, at the time his offense was committed, was under the influence of liquor, and probably to a certain extent rendered irresponsible thereby.

Announcement is made that the court-martial held to try Pvt. Cyrus Gillette, of Fort Brady, who accidentally shot and killed Miss Elizabeth Cadenhead, of Fergus, Ontario, last July, returned an acquittal. Gillette was acquitted on charges of involuntary manslaughter and allowing a prisoner to escape. Gillette shot Miss Cadenhead while shooting at a prisoner who was trying to escape from Fort Brady.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination Sept. 25 to fill a vacancy in the position of marine engineer, Q.M. Department, U.S.A., at large, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, launch Lancaster, at \$840 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in any branch of the Service. An examination will also be held Oct. 3 to fill a vacancy in the position of mate, \$960 per annum, Q.M. Department at Large, San Francisco, Cal., steamer General Mifflin, and similar vacancies.

As an example of the excellent fare enjoyed by the enlisted men of the Service, especially on festive occasions, a correspondent sends the following menu of Co. E, 1st Regiment, U.S. Marines, at Olongapo, P.I., on July 4. Breakfast: boiled eggs, oatmeal, milk, bread and butter, coffee. Dinner: Chicken soup, roast chicken, bread and celery dressing; mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, green peas, a la U.S.M.C.; chicken pie, celery dressing; bread and butter. Dessert: Yorkshire pudding, strawberry ice cream; cigars. Music by Olongapo Municipal band. Supper: Beef cutlet, brown gravy; potato cakes, squash pie, frozen pineapple; bread and butter, coffee. The dinner was well served, and much credit is due Captain Shaw, Commissary Sergeant Hammond and the cook, Private Hart. The mess hall was decorated with greens, palms and flags.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Aug. 28, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pearson and daughter, Miss Katherine, of Philadelphia, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, last week. Attorney and Mrs. Heisle, of Delaware City, were week end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln last week. Lieut. William M. Davis left last Monday for Fort Monroe, where he will take the course at the Artillery School. Miss Mary Adelaide Jenkins, of Baltimore, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Creed Cardwell at luncheon Monday. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln leave next Monday for Delaware City, Del., where they will enjoy a fifteen day leave. The Misses Baugher, of Baltimore, were the guests of Mrs. Cardwell and Miss Hollyday last Wednesday.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. AUG. 29, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Major Richmond P. Davis, Capt. Frank W. Coe, Capt. Henry J. Hatch, Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, and 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, recorder, are designated as members of the Artillery Board.

Capt. Alston Hamilton, C.A.C., is designated as an additional member of the board for the consideration of ballistic and mathematical questions only.

Major Edward Chynoweth is relieved from treatment at the general hospital, Washington Barracks, and will return to his station.

Second Lieut. William V. Carter will proceed to Chicago and report to Brig. Gen. William H. Carter for appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Michael E. Morris is extended one month.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Fay W. Brabson.

Second Lieut. Samuel M. Parker after completion of duties with the Army Infantry rifle team at Sea Girt, will return to Fort Douglas.

Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the adjutant general for further orders.

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John C. Gilmore, jr.

G.O. 174, AUG. 21, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

So much of G.O. 130, W.D., June 12, 1907, as relates to the additional strength of the Army is amended to read as follows:

Additional strength: For four troops of Cavalry, two corporals and thirty-three privates each, and for twelve companies of Infantry, two sergeants, two corporals and forty-one privates each, and for Troop G, 9th Cav., two corporals and thirty-three privates, when stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; for twelve troops of Cavalry, two corporals and eighteen privates each, and for Troop M, 10th Cav., two corporals and thirty-three privates, when stationed at Fort Riley, Kan.; for Troop M, 5th Cav., two corporals and thirty-three privates, when stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah; for four troops of Cavalry at Fort Meyer, Va., two corporals and eighteen privates each; for Troops I, K and L, 8th Cav., two corporals to each troop; for the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions of Engineers (twelve companies), one sergeant to each company. To provide for machine gun platoons: for each regiment of Cavalry, three corporals and eighteen privates, except for the regiment of Cavalry stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., to which is given an additional strength of twenty-one privates; and for each regiment of Infantry, one sergeant, two corporals and eighteen privates, except for the regiment of Infantry stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to which is given an additional strength of three corporals and eighteen privates.

Total 2,068

Total enlisted in line of the Army 64,636

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 175, AUG. 23, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. III, G.O. 133, W.D., Aug. 11, 1907, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 82, W.D., April 10, 1907, is further amended to read as follows:

The tour of duty in the Philippines Division of all staff officers and post non-commissioned staff officers, and of all enlisted men of the various staff departments, except the men comprising the Manila Ordnance Detachment, will be two years, as nearly as practicable, counting from the date of arrival in that division to the date of departure therefrom.

II. Publishes Executive Order relating to boundaries of certain public lands reserved for the use of the Signal Corps, in the operation of military cable and telegraph lines in Alaska, at Safety Harbor and Old Woman, Alaska.

G.O. 176, AUG. 26, 1907, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 26, W.D., Feb. 5, 1907; Paragraph I, G.O. 66, W.D., March 27, 1907, and Paragraph I, Circular No. 20, W.D., March 15, 1907, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. The number of men in each company of the Coast Artillery Corps that may be rated as casemate electricians; observers, first class; plotters; chief planters; chief loaders; observers, second class; gun commanders, and gun pointers, under Section 11 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, published in G.O. 24, W.D., Feb. 2, 1907, is as follows:

a. Gun companies: One plotter; one observer, first class; three gun commanders; two gun pointers, and one observer, second class.

b. Mortar companies assigned to mortar batteries of which both pits are in service: To each company, one observer, first class; two gun commanders, and four gun pointers. In addition to the foregoing there may be rated from one of the companies, to be designated by the artillery district commander, assigned to each of these batteries, a plotter; and from the other company, a gun pointer.

c. Mortar companies assigned to mortar batteries of which one pit is in service: One plotter, one observer, first class; one gun commander; four gun pointers, and one observer, second class.

d. Mine companies: One casemate electrician; one plotter; one observer, first class; one chief planter; one chief loader; one gun commander, and one observer, second class. When a company furnishes the detachment for a mine planter the chief planter and the chief loader allowed to the company will be rated from the members of the detachment.

2. An enlisted man to be eligible for one of the ratings mentioned in this order must be a first-class gunner. While holding this rating he will be required to qualify as a first-class gunner at the prescribed intervals.

3. Sergeants major, senior and junior grade, and first sergeants, Coast Artillery Corps, may be rated for the following positions only: Sergeants major, senior and junior grades, for the positions of plotter and observer, second class, of fire-command stations, and observers, second class, of battle-command stations. First sergeants of gun and mortar companies for the positions of plotter; observer, first class; gun commander, and observer, second class. First sergeants of mine companies for the positions of casemate electrician; plotter; observer, first class; gun commander, and observer, second class.

4. Upon the recommendation of the company commanders concerned, artillery district commanders will rate and disrate the casemate electricians; plotters; observers, first class; chief planters; chief loaders; gun commanders; gun pointers, and observers, second class, allowed under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this order for the companies in their districts. Commanding officers of mine planters will rate and disrate the chief planters and chief loaders allowed by the detachments serving on their planters.

5. Information as to the number of plotters and observers, second class, that will be allowed for the fire-command stations and the number of observers, second class, that will be allowed for the battle-command stations, will be communicated by the Adjutant General of the Army to artillery district commanders. Such plotters and observers, second class, will be rated and disrated by artillery district commanders on the recommendation of the fire or battle commander concerned.

6. The date of rating for, or disrating from, any of the positions mentioned in this order will be the date of the order of the artillery district commander or the commanding officer of a mine planter announcing such rating or disrating.

7. While holding any of the positions mentioned in this order, an enlisted man will wear the gunner's badge issued by the Ordnance Department under the provisions of Paragraph 1, G.O. 94, H.Q.A., A.G.O., June 26, 1903, but not the gunner's insignia issued by the Quartermaster's Department under the provisions of the same order. In case of disrating from the position he will revert to his gunner's status as to pay and will conform to orders governing the wearing of insignia issued by the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, G.O. 94, H.Q.A., graph 2, G.O. 94, H.Q.A., A.G.O., June 26, 1903.

8. Master gunners will wear the badge prescribed in Paragraph 1, G.O. 94, H.Q.A., A.G.O., June 26, 1903.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 177, AUG. 27, 1907, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 44, W.D., March 1, 1906, is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

1. Hereafter the practical training of the Cavalry, Infantry, and Field Artillery of the Regular Army will be divided into two distinct phases, namely, garrison training and field training.

2. Garrison training will include gymnastics and outdoor athletics, bayonet and kindred exercises, the details of tent pitching and striking, close order drills, ceremonies, guard duty, riding, horse exercise, the preliminary training for range firing, the mechanism of breech-loading order drills, the hygienic care of the person, of buildings and of grounds, swimming, and generally all such useful instruction heretofore prescribed as can profitably be imparted on limited ground and under the conditions imposed by garrison life.

3. Field training will include range firing, practice marches, camping, and in connection therewith drills and exercises of every kind calculated to instruct and prepare the soldier in peace for his actual duties in war. These will embrace advance and rear guard formations, attack and defense of convoys and of selected positions, out-post duty, reconnaissance, and patrolling by day and night, night operations, road sketching, making of reports, the use of intrenching tools, individual field cooking, etc.

4. During the periods devoted to practical instruction company, troop, and battery commanders will be permitted to have their full organizations one day in each week, except when the monthly practice march is being had, for such practical training as they may wish to give in their own discretion; provided, however, that at least two of these days each month shall be devoted to such exercises as are prescribed under the head of "Field training," in the last sentence of Par. 3. On the days when company, troop, and battery commanders are permitted to instruct their organizations in their own discretion they will be allowed to utilize the entire day, without limitation, if they so desire, but where any part of the day is not used the members of an organization will be available for their usual routine duties during that part.

5. Throughout the year all companies, troops, and batteries will have such field training as may be prescribed by the department commander under the provisions of Par. 237, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 96, W.D., April 25, 1907. As a part of this training there will be, during that period of the year assigned especially to practical instruction, one march in each month of not less than three nor, ordinarily, more than six days, and during such period commands will take the field for not less than twenty-one consecutive days.

On all marches involving an absence from garrison overnight, the command will march with the transportation, tentage, and baggage authorized in G.O. 133, W.D., June 14, 1907, and the regulation field kit will be carried in the authorized way.

All practice marches and field exercises will be made with full strength, commissioned and enlisted, with only such exceptions as may be considered absolutely necessary by the department commander.

Whenever practicable a reasonable number of marches will be by battalion, squadron, or regiment, the annual march to be always by regiment where all organizations of the same are at one post or so near together that they can be readily combined.

While actually engaged in the prescribed range practice organizations may, in the discretion of the department commander, be excused from practice marches.

6. Department commanders are charged with the rigorous execution of this order. They will, immediately upon receipt hereof and having due regard for the other demands of the Service, so divide the time devoted to training between the garrison and the field as to fulfill the requirements of this order while making the garrison and field training mutually helpful. In carrying out the provisions of this order they will, however, leave as much initiative and latitude to post commanders as may be consistent with proper departmental supervision. Practice marches and camps are to be utilized to the full for all kinds of field training, and a progressive scheme for each command will be adopted in advance and adhered to throughout the year. In their inspection particular attention will be paid by department commanders to the working of this system and the results will be given, with suitable recommendation, in their annual reports.

7. Hereafter, skirmish fire, both instruction and record practice, will be conducted in marching order, as prescribed herein:

(a) In the Infantry the field kit, as prescribed in G.O. 23, W.D., Feb. 2, 1906, will be carried, exclusive of rations and rifle ammunition in excess of twenty rounds a man. The canteen will be filled. The following articles of the field kit will be carried in the blanket roll made up as prescribed in Par. 486, Infantry Drill Regulations, viz:

1 half shelter tent, 5 shelter-tent pins, 1 shelter-tent pole, 1 blanket, 1 comb, 1 housewife, 1 rubber poncho, 1 cake of soap, 1 pair of stockings, 1 toothbrush, 1 towel.

(b) In the Cavalry the following articles of the field kit will be carried, viz: 1 U.S. magazine rifle (caliber .30), 1 revolver, 1 gun sling, 1 rifle cartridge belt and fastener and loop for saber attachment, 1 pair of rifle cartridge-belt suspenders, 1 first-aid packet (Medical Department), 1 pouch for first-aid packet, 1 revolver holster, 1 revolver lanyard, 1 canteen, filled, 1 canteen strap, 2 spurs, 2 spur straps, 20 rounds of ball cartridges (caliber .30), 24 rounds of revolver ball cartridges.

(c) Officers and enlisted men permitted but not required to fire will be equipped as in their arm of the Service.

(d) Pistol practice, mounted course, will be conducted in the field kit for Cavalry, as prescribed in G.O. No. 23, W.D., Feb. 2, 1906, with saddles packed as prescribed in Par. 289, Cavalry Drill Regulations.

(e) Instruction practice, slow and rapid fire, may be conducted, or partly conducted, in the kit prescribed herein, or any part of it, in the discretion of the company or troop commander.

(f) In order that men may receive a certain amount of instruction under winter conditions, twenty rounds a man will be fired under such conditions. This ammunition will be taken from the allowance prescribed by G.O. No. 101, W.D., May 4, 1907. This firing will be additional practice and will be held when practicable during the winter at such times and will include such classes of fire as department commanders may direct. Overcoats and field kit as prescribed herein will be worn in this class of instruction.

8. The commanding general, Philippines Division, and the commanding general of the forces in Cuba, are authorized to make such modifications of this order, with the exception of Par. 7, as will render its requirements more suitable to their commands.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 178, AUG. 28, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order, relating to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, will be found on page 1436 of this issue.

G.O. 179, AUG. 28, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 368, Army Regulations, is rescinded.

II. Par. 14, Manual of Guard Duty, is rescinded.

III. By direction of the President, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy: 95½. A board composed of five officers of Cavalry or Field Artillery, to be appointed in orders from the War Department, shall assemble annually at West Point on or about the first day of June to examine carefully the members of the graduating class as to their fitness for mounted service, and to report them by name in three groups as determined by the result of the examination, viz:

1st. Those considered specially qualified for mounted service.

2d. Those considered qualified.

3d. Those considered not qualified.

The report of the board will be forwarded through the Superintendent of the Academy to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 180, AUG. 29, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Paragraph 296, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 32, W.D., Feb. 15, 1906, and by Paragraph II, G.O. 139, W.D., June 24, 1907, is further amended to read as follows:

296. The artillery district, as an administrative unit, consists of one or more forts with their accompanying mine fields and land defenses. Artillery districts are established, their limits defined, and their headquarters designated in orders from the War Department.

The command of an artillery district devolves upon the senior Coast Artillery Corps officer therein, who is responsible for its efficiency in division and department commanders and subject to their authority, and has control within the limits of the district of all matters relating to coast artillery instruction, drill, practice, and the procurement of coast artillery supplies and accessories. He will prescribe the hours of drill and instruction throughout the district.

The commanding officer of an artillery district may, with the sanction of the department commander, continue to exercise the more important functions of his command when temporarily absent from his district on artillery duty within the department.

II. Paragraph 950, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

950. The power to pardon or mitigate punishment imposed by a court-martial, vested in the authority which confirms the proceedings or the corresponding authority under whose jurisdiction the sentence is being executed, extends only to unexecuted portions of a sentence. The fact that a soldier has been dishonorably discharged through his sentence does not affect this power. An application for clemency in case of a prisoner sentenced to confinement in penitentiary, or in the United States Military Prison or any branch thereof, will be forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President. A military prisoner sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary, or in the United States Military Prison or any branch thereof, will, so far as concerns the exercise of clemency, be considered to have passed beyond the jurisdiction of a division or department commander from the date of the approval of his sentence, without regard to the fact of his being temporarily retained within the command of the division or department commander pending transfer to a penitentiary, or the United States Military Prison or any branch thereof. The power to commute sentences imposed by military tribunals, not being vested in military commanders, can be exercised by the President only.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, Jr.

Brig. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 57, AUG. 27, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an executive order, dated Aug. 14, 1907, which says: "It is hereby ordered that all per diem employees and other day laborers in the Federal public service, wherever employed, whose employment extends through and beyond the first Monday in September, commonly known as Labor Day and set apart as a national holiday for certain branches of the public service by the Act of June 28, A.D. 1894, be excused from work on said day, and the said day is declared to be a holiday for all purposes for said per diem employees and laborers."

CIR. 58, AUG. 26, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations of the War Department governing the acceptance of corporate sureties on bonds, and list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business under Act of Congress approved Aug. 13, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 279).

CIR. 59, AUG. 27, 1907, WAR DEPT.

To preserve the life of russet leather equipments they should be cleaned whenever dirt, grit, or dust has collected on them or when they have become saturated with the sweat of a horse. In cleaning them the parts should first be separated and each part sponged, using a lather of castile soap and warm water. When nearly dry a lather of Crown soap and warm water should be used. If the equipment is cared for frequently this method is sufficient; but if the leather has become hard and dry a little neatsfoot oil should be applied after washing with castile soap. When the oil is dry the equipments should be sponged lightly with Crown soap and water, which will remove the surplus remaining on the surface. If a polish is desired a thin coat of russet leather polish issued by the Ordnance Department should be applied and rubbed briskly with a dry cloth.

Particular care should be taken not to use too much Crown soap or water, as the result will be detrimental to the life of the leather. In no case should leather be dipped in water or be placed in the sun to dry.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 98, AUG. 13, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the results of the Pacific Small Arms Competitions, for 1907, held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

G.O. 100, AUG. 16, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 2d Battalion, 1st Field Art., under command of Lieut. Col. Edward T. Brown, 1st Field Art., will proceed by marching from the Presidio of San Francisco on Sept. 7, 1907, to Sargents, Cal., near which city a camp will be established for the purpose of completing the annual target practice of the battalion.

Upon completion of the target practice the command will return by marching to its proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 101, AUG. 17, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 16th Infantry will proceed to stations as indicated below:

Headquarters, Band, 2d and 3d Battalions to Fort Crook, Nebr.

First Battalion to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

G.O. 103, AUG. 20, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes regulations for the conduct of post and garrison schools.

G.O. 39, AUG. 19, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Major Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Art. Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as Department Artillery Officer and Ordnance Officer.

G.O. 41, AUG. 20, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Troop K, 2d Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed as soon as practicable by rail to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for station.

Vetn. Burt English, 2d Cav., will accompany the command to Fort Des Moines, reporting upon arrival to the regimental commander for duty.

G.O. 69, AUG. 24, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes allotments effective Sept. 1, 1907, and for remainder of the fiscal year for detail on extra duty of enlisted men in the Q.M. Dept., at posts in their department. Post commanders are enjoined to limit the detail of enlisted men on extra duty to the lowest possible number consistent with the interests of the service. Sufficient funds only, within the allotment, to meet actual expenses in the month should be called for. When savings have been made in any one month, except on pay of school teachers, they may be expended in a subsequent month of the fiscal year to which they pertain, provided there is urgent necessity therefor. Savings on allotments for payment of school teachers may not be so used, without specific authority in each case from these headquarters.

G.O. 82, AUG. 19, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

So much of G.O. No. 77, c.s., these headquarters, as directs Co. A, Signal Corps, to proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Riley, Kan., by marching, is amended so as to direct that organization to proceed by rail, accompanying the Engineer troops, and upon completion of the duties required return to Fort Leavenworth, by rail.

G.O. 83, AUG. 22, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

The two troops of the 6th Cavalry ordered to remain at Fort Meade, S.D., after the departure of the six troops of that regiment scheduled to leave the post for the Philippines about Sept. 1, will stand relieved at Fort Meade and proceed to San Francisco on or about Nov. 30, 1907, the exact date to be communicated from these headquarters after arrangements for transportation have been made by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

G.O. 80, AUG. 16, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th Inf., aide, is appointed inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., acting judge advocate.

G.O. 81, AUG. 17, 1907, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Co. B, 9th Inf., having arrived in this department after the end of the regular target season for Fort Sam Houston, as fixed by G.O. 3, c.s., Southwestern Division, the month of September is designated as the regular season for small arms practice for that company for the current year. The practice will be held at the Leon Springs target range.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The cadet encampment, Camp Peter S. Michie, terminated on Aug. 28. On Saturday, Aug. 31, inspection will take place at 2:10 p.m., and guard-mounting immediately thereafter.

From the return of the Battalion to barracks until retreat on Aug. 31 the cadets will be allowed Saturday afternoon privileges. Confinements will be served on Saturday. At retreat on Aug. 31 the regular routine of work in barracks will be resumed.

The academic duties of all classes and the Cavalry exercises of the first class will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 2. The sections will attend according to the rolls to be published from time to time before Aug. 31.

The section marchers will report at the office of the Officer in-Charge for lessons immediately after the return of the battalion from supper on Aug. 31.

G.O. 17, AUG. 26, 1907, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following letters have been received by the Superintendent and are published for the information of all concerned: From R. Mott, president of the International Student Conference:

"As the president of the International Student Conference which has just closed at Northfield I write to express to you our deep appreciation of your kind action in permitting the delegation to come from the Academy to the conference. They made a splendid impression on the delegations from the one hundred and more universities and colleges that we had in attendance. The character and spirit of your entire delegation were such as to make them a very helpful factor in their intercourse with the students. Coming as they did from our National Institution in which we are all so deeply interested, they helped to strengthen the patriotic spirit of the conference. In every way it has seemed to me a fine idea to have such a representation at Northfield. I trust that the results will so commend themselves to your best judgment that you will look with sympathetic favor on continuing to send such a fine representation."

From Col. C. D. Parkhurst, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding Fort H. G. Wright:

"1. It affords me especial pleasure to express my hearty ap-

preciation of the hard and zealous work, and gentlemanly behavior of the cadet class while here in camp during the week ending to-day; in every class of duty zeal and intelligence were very marked, and manliness in all the hard work they performed was the especial characteristic.

"2. The officers with the class were zealous and active in their various duties, and did everything possible to make the tour of duty a success, everything passed off smoothly and rapidly, without any incident to mar the harmony of the occasion."

"3. The week just passed will ever be a pleasant memory and I hope that next year the then first class may come here for a similar tour of duty."

By order of Colonel Scott:

J. S. HERRON, Capt., 2d Cav., Act. Adj.

CIR. 51, AUG. 21, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACIF.

Publishes the following: Office of Chief Commissary, Havana, Cuba, Aug. 15, 1907. The Adjutant General, Army of Cuban Pacification, Marianao, Cuba.

Sir: I respectfully inform you that several reports of survey have been received in this office, holding transportation companies responsible for shortages in original packages of subsistence stores, which developed after the stores had left their possession. To this the transportation companies rightly object. Before receiving stores from a railroad or steamship company they should be carefully checked, shortages of original cases noted and cases showing signs of having been tampered with or damaged duly examined, all in the presence of an authorized representative of the company. As the gross weight of every package is plainly marked on it, shortage due to theft, unless a make weight has been used, can be readily detected.

In this connection the loss or breakage on bottle goods in transportation is far greater than on similarly well packed stores in the United States. This can only happen through carelessness or deliberate design.

If the damage or shortage above referred to becomes apparent later, it is then a question of responsibility between the post quartermaster and the post commissary, depending upon the time that the shortage or damage was discovered.

Very respectfully,

H. E. WILKINS, Major, Coms, U.S.A., Chief Coms.

G.O. 24, JULY 17, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Publishes instructions substituted for those promulgated in G.O. No. 91, series 1903, these headquarters, relating to "Deceased Officers," "Deceased Soldiers," and "Post Cemeteries," and of the 125th, 126th and 127th Articles of War.

G.O. 25, JULY 18, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, asst. surg. gen., is announced as chief surgeon of the division, vice Col. Charles B. Byrne, asst. surg. gen., relieved.

G.O. 77, JULY 17, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

In addition to his other duties, Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as acting engineer officer of the department.

By command of Major General Weston:

WILLIAM LASSITER, Adjutant General.

G.O. 81, JULY 23, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

The 6th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will proceed to Macabebe, Pampanga, about Aug. 3, 1907, for station, relieving the 7th Co., P.S., now on temporary duty at that station, which will return to its proper station, Balayan, Batangas.

G.O. 16, JUNE 23, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.

Major Chase W. Kennedy, Adjutant General's Department, is relieved from duty in this department, to take effect on the date of next sailing of the transport Seward from Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Pending the arrival of an officer assigned to that duty, Capt. George C. Saffarans, adjt., 2d Inf., is detailed as acting adjutant general of the department.

G.O. 19, JUNE 27, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.

Announces that a depot for the care of all colts between the ages of six months and three years in the Department of Mindanao is established at Malabang, Mindanao, in charge of the quartermaster at that station, and instructions relative to this are given.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of adjutants general are ordered:

Col. James T. Kerr from duty in Washington upon the expiration of his present leave and will then proceed to Manila for duty as adjutant general, Philippines Division.

Col. George Andrews from duty in the Philippines Division at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the first transport leaving Manila in December, 1907, to San Francisco. He will proceed thence to Denver, Colo., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty as adjutant general of that department.

Major William Lassiter from duty in the Philippines Division and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Major Ernest Hinds, A.G., in addition to his other duties, will take charge of the office of judge advocate of the department during the absence on leave of Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., acting judge advocate. (Aug. 16, D.T.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles G. Morton, I.G., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as inspector general of the Department of Colorado. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the East, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as judge advocate, Department of Lakes. Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for duty as judge advocate, Department of the East. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William Weigel, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Aug. 22, 1907. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Q.M., Department of the Lakes, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Oct. 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands, for duty as depot quartermaster, Nagasaki, Japan, to relieve Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M., who will proceed from Nagasaki to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Capt. William E. Cole, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.'s Department, Aug. 27. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M., depot Q.M., Newport News, Va., will receipt to 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., acting Q.M., for property on transport Sumner, relieving Lieutenant Knox from accountability for that property. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., now at Weathersfield, Vt., constructing Q.M., and upon expiration of leave will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and assume charge of the Pittsburgh Storage and Supply Depot, relieving 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., acting Q.M., of those duties and from further duty in the Q.M. Dept. Lieutenant Knox upon being relieved will proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M., July 5, 1907, is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. King, squadron Q.M. and C.S., 1st Cav. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. Peter Murray, now at Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty as quartermaster, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Fort Slo-

cum, relieving Capt. Frank C. Jewell. Captain Jewell upon being relieved will proceed to Newport News, Va., and take first available transport for Cuba; upon arrival will report to commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, for assignment to duty in Cuba. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, C.A., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Totten, N. Y., relieving Capt. Ernest R. Tilton in time to enable the latter officer to comply with this order. Captain Tilton, after being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Monroe, in time to arrive at that post on Sept. 1, 1907, and will assume charge of construction work at Fort Monroe, relieving Capt. Robert H. O. Kelton, who will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Oct. 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The quartermaster, Fort Des Moines, Ia., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. William F. Cole, C.A. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

The quartermaster, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at that post. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John C. Christophel, now at Fort Apache, A.T., will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Lefever. Sergeant Lefever will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank R. Burgess, who will be sent to Fort Lawton to relieve Sergeant Christophel, who will then be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., for assignment to duty. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles P. Stivers, C.S., having reported July 3, 1907, is assigned to duty as Depot Commissary, with station in Manila. (July 13, Phil. D.)

Capt. Sam F. Bottoms, commissary, is relieved from detail in the Subsistence Department, Aug. 27. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Post Comy, Sergt. Sigmund Vogler, returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, is relieved from duty at Camp John Hay, Benguet, and will report to the Depot Commissary, Manila, for duty. (July 10, Phil. D.)

Post Comy, Sergt. John Katwall from duty at the depot commissary, Manila, and will report to the C.O., transport McClellan, Manila Bay, for duty. (July 10, Phil. D.)

Post Comy, Sergt. Patrick J. McManus, having arrived on the transport Kilpatrick on Aug. 19, will proceed to Ciego de Avilla, Camaguey, for duty. (Aug. 20, A.C.P.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, is detailed as a member of examining board at Fort Riley, vice Capt. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg., relieved. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Major Henry C. Fisher, surg., in addition to his other duties will report to commanding general, Dept. of the Colorado, for temporary duty as chief surgeon of that department. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major H. C. Fisher, surg., Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 19, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., is extended fourteen days. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension to include Sept. 23, 1907, is granted Capt. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 13, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty-five days, effective about Sept. 3, is granted Capt. Charles C. Billingsley, asst. surg. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, asst. surg., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Aug. 20, D.D.)

First Lieut. Stanley G. Zinke, asst. surg., from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, to his proper station, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (July 17, D. Luzon.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel M. De Loffre, asst. surg., when relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and he is authorized to return to the United States, via Europe. (July 19, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman, U.S.A., Fort Keogh, is detailed to accompany Troops I, K, L and M, 6th Cav., from their stations to San Francisco, Cal. Upon completion of this duty will rejoin his station. (Aug. 20, D.D.)

Contr. Surg. Alpha M. Chase, now at Fort Sam Houston, from Fort Reno to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. Dayton O. Wiggins, now at Central Islip, New York, will proceed to Fort Levee, Me., for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about Oct. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contr. Surg. G. Parker Dillon, U.S.A. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Contract Surg. William M. Archer, Jr., U.S.A., now in Washington, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James H. Boyle, H.C., from duty at the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty in his office, relieving Sergt. Ethel H. James, H.C., who will report at Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (July 2, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herman W. Riess, H.C., from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (July 15, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Martin Rose, H.C., from duty at Camp Downes, Leyte, to Manila for assignment to duty. (July 19, Phil. D.)

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Meade, S.D., was arraigned and tried Sergt. 1st Class Grant Funderburg, Hos. Corps. Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." There were fifteen specifications, which alleged that he willfully falsified the Hospital Fund Account, and that he failed through negligence to enter certain amounts on the Register of Statement of the Hospital Fund. He was found guilty of the charge, and was sentenced to be confined to the limits of the post until the expiration of his present enlistment, July 25, 1907, and to forfeit \$50 of his pay now due or to become due. The sentence was approved and will be duly executed at Fort Meade, S.D. (G.O. 76, Aug. 9, D. Mo.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Major Manly B. Curry, paymaster, to take effect upon the completion by him of the Aug. 31, 1907, muster payments. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Major George E. Pickett, paymaster, from duty in Washington, to take effect upon the completion of the payments on muster of Sept. 30, 1907, and will then proceed to San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, Pay Dept., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to station at Zamboanga, Mindanao. (June 23, D. Min.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Richard L. Hoxie, C.E. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Major Herbert Deakney, C.E., will report to Major John Mills, for duty as assistant, with station in Manila. (July 16, Phil. D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 17, D. Mo.)

Capt. James P. Jervey, C.E., to Manila and report to Major John Mills, C.E., for duty as assistant, with station in Manila. (July 16, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William P. Stokely, C.E., having reported at these headquarters, will report at Camp Columbia for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers at that station. (Aug. 16, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Richard C. Moore, C.E., will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Sept. 7, 1907, and will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, on that date to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 16, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, is detailed on duty in connection with the building of roads on the Island of Cuba, with station at San Juan y Martinez, to which place he will proceed on Aug. 24 and relieve 1st Lieut. Richard C. Moore, C.E., of that duty. (Aug. 16, A.C.P.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Odus C. Horney, O.D., will proceed to New York city for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powders. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

So much of orders of Aug. 13, W.D., as directs Major George W. Burr, O.D., to take the first available transport from San Francisco after Oct. 1, 1907, is amended to direct Major Burr to proceed to the Philippines on the transport sailing from San Francisco on or about Nov. 5, 1907. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Lippincott from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Manila Ordnance Depot for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. John Marine, who will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg for duty. (July 19, Phil. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty with Co. A, Signal Corps, and upon return of that company to Fort Leavenworth from Fort Riley will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., from duty at Fort Riley, and will proceed about Sept. 30, 1907, to join his regiment. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Horace N. Munro, 1st Cav. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav., upon completion of duties as competitor at the Army pistol competition, Fort Sheridan. (Aug. 16, D.T.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Cav. (detailed in the Pay Department, to take effect Sept. 19, 1907), will proceed at the proper time to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, is granted sick leave for three months. (Aug. 14, D.G.)

First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with his troop. (Aug. 17, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., is relieved as a member of the G.C.M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Capt. Frederick T. Arnold and 2d Lieut. James B. Henry, Jr., 4th Cav., are detailed as additional members. (Aug. 23, D.D.)

First Lieut. Robert J. Reaney, 2d Cav., on leave at San Francisco, Cal., is at his own request relieved from his detail as captain, 17th Co., Phil. Scouts, and will proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

First Sergt. Frank Chocholousek, Troop B, 2d Cav., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Major Percy E. Tripp, 3d Cav., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective on or about July 14, 1907. (July 13, Phil. D.)

Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., and Veterinarian Charles D. McMurdo, 10th Cav., will proceed to such points in Australia as may be necessary for the purpose of purchasing Australian horses for the cavalry in this division. (July 17, Phil. D.)

Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., is granted leave for two months with permission to visit China and Japan, effective about Aug. 15, 1907. (July 19, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. George R. Somerville, 3d Cav., will proceed to Manila for duty in office of chief engineer officer. (July 15, Phil. D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., unassigned, was on June 10 assigned to Troop C of the regiment, vice Capt. C. Stewart, transferred.

Chaplain James L. Griffes, 4th Cav., is granted leave for three months, with permission to visit in the Orient, effective on or about July 20, 1907. Chaplain Griffes is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment leaving this port on the transport scheduled to sail on or about Oct. 15, 1907. (July 10, Phil. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. John H. Lewis, 5th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M., is extended one month. (Aug. 21, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., is detailed to enter the class at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery and will report in person on Oct. 15, 1907, at Fort Riley, for duty accordingly. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

The following officers, having been assigned to the regiment, were on Aug. 22 assigned to troops as follows: 2d Lieut. William Carroll Christy to Troop G, 2d Lieut. Sloan Doak to Troop H, 2d Lieut. Arthur William Hanson to Troop K.

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

The leave granted Lieut. Delphay T. E. Casteel, 7th Cav., is extended two months. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1907, is granted Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, is further extended twenty days. (Aug. 14, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Baird, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Aug. 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Wimberly, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (Aug. 21, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 9th Cav., will proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of water transportation, with station in Manila. (July 10, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 10th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at these headquarters on Aug. 14, 1907, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 12, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. George Grunert, 11th Cav., to take effect about Oct. 1, 1907. (Aug. 15, A.C.P.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Major Horatio G. Sichel, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty with the 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., now at Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, until its return to its proper station. (Aug. 15, D.G.)

Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., will proceed to Norfolk and report to the 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., for duty. (Aug. 12, D.G.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 12th Cav. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Orders of July 16, 1907, W.D., are amended to read as follows: Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav., upon expiration of sick leave granted July 25. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav.

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY.—CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Harry C. Williams, 2d Art., Aug. 22. (Aug. 20, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Starkey, 2d Field Art. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Hall, 2d Field Art. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

First Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Sept. 23, 1907, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana on that date to Newport News, thence to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Aug. 14, A.C.P.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. Manus McCloskey, 4th Field Art., is transferred from Battery C to Battery B of that regiment, and will join the battery to which transferred. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. R. D. POTTS.

Lieut. Col. G. Adams, 5th Field Art., is relieved as member of examining board at Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, 5th Field Art., to Manila Military Information Division. (July 18, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 5th Field Art., will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Aug. 22, 1907, and will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from Havana to Newport News, thence to Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 14, A.C.P.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Major John E. McMahon, 6th Field Art., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, vice Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., relieved. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. René E. DeR. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Aug. 22, 1907, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Havana on that date to Newport News, thence to Fort Riley for duty. (Aug. 14, A.C.P.)

Squadron Sergt. Major Basil Conless, 2d Cav., having been transferred as a private to the 4th Field Art., was appointed sergt. major of the regiment on Aug. 7.

Sergt. Walter J. Colvin, Battery F, 6th Art., Fort Riley, is transferred as private to Battery E, 4th Art., and will be sent to Fort Sheridan for duty. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are assigned and attached to companies of that corps as herein-after indicated: 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Coles assigned to the 3d Co., Fort Moultrie, S. C.; 1st Lieut. John B. Rose assigned to the 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe assigned to the 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., assigned to the 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 1st Lieut. Charles T. Harris, Jr., assigned to the 16th Co., Fort Moultrie, N.J.; 1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray assigned to the 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett assigned to the 59th Co., Fort Andrews, Mass.; 1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., attached to the 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. James A. Gallogly assigned to the 20th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Hunter B. Porter assigned to the 69th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. Royal K. Greene assigned to the 79th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C. (temporarily at Fort Monroe, Va.); 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn assigned to the 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 1st Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford assigned to the 73d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y. The officers named will proceed on or before Sept. 14, 1907, to join the companies to which assigned or attached. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty with the companies of that corps indicated and are placed on the unassigned list: 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, the 54th Co.; 1st Lieut. William H. Menges, the 121st Co.; 1st Lieut. Carl E. Wiggins, the 42d Co.; 1st Lieut. Richard F. Winslow, the 59th Co.; 2d Lieut. Fielding L. Poin-dexter, the 73d Co.; 2d Lieut. William M. Davis, the 40th Co. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. Lloyd England, C.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 26, 1907. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.A., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will join his company. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Capt. Alfred M. Mason, C.A., is granted sick leave for two months. (Aug. 9, D.G.)

Leave for fifteen days, Sept. 2, is granted Capt. F. H. Lincoln, C.A.C. (Aug. 26, D.E.)

First Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A., recently promoted from 2d lieut., Coast Art., with rank from Aug. 7, 1907, is attached to the 91st Co., Coast Art., and will join company. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, C.A. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Louis R. Dice, C.A., Aug. 28, with permission to go beyond the sea. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave for four months on certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Allan Lefort, C.A.C. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, C.A.C., now on leave, is detailed for general recruiting service. Upon expiration of leave will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., to recruit depot at that post for duty, vice 1st Lieut. Allan Lefort, C.A.C., relieved. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C., upon being relieved at Fort Hunt, Va. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry W. Torney, C.A. (Aug. 21, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 15, is granted Capt. James M. Phalen, asst. surg. U.S.A. (Aug. 15, D.T.)

First Lieut. Edward A. Brown, C.A.C., will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on Sept. 7, and will proceed on transport to sail from Havana on that date, to Newport News, Va., thence to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Aug. 17, A.C.P.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 194, Aug. 19, 1907, as relates to Sergt. Joseph G. Curtis, 58th Co., C.A., is revoked. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Major August Muehlhausen, junior grade, Coast Art. (appointed Aug. 21, 1907, from 1st sergt., 39th Co., C.A.), now at Fort De Soto, Fla., will report to the C.O., of that post for temporary duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Herbert W. Hardman, junior grade, Coast Art. (appointed Aug. 21, 1907, from sergt., 91st Co.), now at Jackson Barracks, La., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William W. Carter, junior grade, C.A.C., now at Fort Williams, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

First Sergt. Aaron D. Duck, 9th C.A.C., now at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., upon completion of his duties. (Aug. 21, D. Lakes.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., relieving Major William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., who will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Second Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., from his present duties as assistant to Capt. Archibald W. Butt, depot Q.M. Havana, and will report to Capt. William C. Wren, post and constructing Q.M. Camp Columbia, for duty with station in Marianao. (Aug. 16, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will proceed to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and report to the C.O., 2d Battalion, 5th Inf., for duty as quartermaster and commissary of that battalion. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Lieut. Col. William A. Mann, 6th Inf., is relieved from further duty at headquarters Dept. of Dakota, and will rejoin his proper station, Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (Aug. 21, D.D.)

of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 28, 1907. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.
Leave for one month and ten days, about Sept. 1, is granted Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf. (Aug. 20, D.T.)
The resignation by 2d Lieut. Percy Alexander, 9th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 23, 1907. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.
Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil, 10th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Gibson, Alaska. (Aug. 13, D. Col.)
Leave for four months on certificate of disability is granted Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf. (Aug. 26, W.D.)
First Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, 10th Inf., will take temporary charge of the 4th Section, military telegraph lines in Alaska, relieving 1st Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, Signal Corps. (Aug. 15, D. Col.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 10th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the Army rifle competition. (Aug. 17, D. Lakes.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.
Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 17, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Bayzanski, 11th Inf., Fort Crook, (Aug. 19, D. Mo.)
Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th Inf., aide, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as assistant to the chief engineer officer of the department. (Aug. 16, D.T.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.
Major Harry C. Hale, 13th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect Sept. 3, 1907, vice Major Hunter Liggett, adjutant general, relieved from detail in that department from that date and assigned to the 13th Infantry. Major Hale will report in person at the proper time to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty. Major Liggett will remain on duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, until the arrival of the 13th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will proceed to join that regiment. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., 13th Inf., is extended two months. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 14th Inf., to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. (Aug. 20, D. Lakes.)

Orders of Aug. 20, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Shelby O. Leasure, 14th Inf., are revoked. (Aug. 27, W.D.)
Second Lieut. George F. Brady, 14th Inf., will report to Major William Y. Stamper, 3d Inf., president of examining board at Fort Lawton, Wash., at such time as he may be required and upon completion return to proper station. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Ward, 15th Inf., upon arrival of his regiment in the U.S. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 15th Inf., granted leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, and to leave the division about Sept. 1, 1907. (July 13, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.
Leave for two months is granted Capt. Harry P. Dalton, 16th Inf., to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1907, and he is authorized to return to the United States via Europe. (July 17, Phil. D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.
Leave from Sept. 1 to and including Nov. 30, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Grayson M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.
Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Dept. (Aug. 24, W.D.)
Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Sept. 3, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 19, D. Mo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.
Leave for three months, about Sept. 30, is granted Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Inf. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 1, with permission to apply for extension of two months, is granted Capt. George W. Helms, adjutant, 19th Inf. (Aug. 16, D.T.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry A. Hegeman, 19th Inf. (Aug. 16, D.T.)

Leave for three months, about Oct. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Roderick Dew, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 19th Inf., provided his services can be spared. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Fred H. Baird, 19th Inf. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.
First Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., now at Colorado Springs, Colo., being unable to continue on the practice march with his company by reason of sickness, will return to Fort Logan, Colo., by rail. (Aug. 19, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, about Sept. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. David P. Wood, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Aug. 21, D. Colo.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.
Second Lieut. George F. Roselle, jr., battalion quartermaster and commissary, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell, Cal., will, upon completion of transfer of funds and property, proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Co. E, 22d Inf. (Aug. 21, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. John P. Adams, 22d Inf., is relieved from the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and will proceed to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., to arrive not later than Aug. 31 for duty. (Aug. 21, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.
So much of Par. 22, S.O. No. 113, May 14, 1907, W.D., as relates to Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Texas. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about Sept. 15, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf. (Aug. 28, D.E.)

First Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., to settle his accountability at that post, and upon the completion proceed to Arlington, Texas, as directed. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf., upon being relieved from duty at Camp Perry, O. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Leave for seventeen days is granted 2d Lieut. H. S. Adams, 23d Inf. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after the target practice of his company is completed, is granted 2d Lieut. O. A. Donaldson, 23d Inf. (Aug. 23, D.E.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. H. BRUSH.
Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., will revert to the temporary duty status, with station in the city of San Francisco, Cal., until Oct. 5, 1907, when he will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail that date from San Francisco, to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect at once, is granted Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 19, D. Cal.)

Capt. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective about July 20, 1907. (July 19, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf., from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, will return by first available transportation to his station. (July 15, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th Inf., now in the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for medical treatment and recuperation. (July 23, Phil. D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 151, June 28, W.D., as directs Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., to report at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty as quartermaster, is revoked. (Aug. 24, W.D.)
First Lieut. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect Sept. 17, 1907, vice 1st Lieut. Allan A. Briggs, Signal Corps, who is relieved from detail in that corps from that date and assigned to the 29th Infantry. Lieutenant Waldron will report in person at the proper time to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty. Lieutenant Briggs will at the proper time join his regiment. (Aug. 22, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks. He will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will join his company. (Aug. 22, W.D.)
Second Lieut. William W. Whelan, 30th Inf., upon the completion of duties at Camp Perry, Ohio, and Sea Girt, N.J., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty until such time as will enable him to comply with this order. Lieutenant Whelan will proceed on the first available transport to sail from San Francisco, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Patrick McNally, P.S., is granted leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, and to leave the division about August 15, 1907. (July 11, Phil. D.)

The 37th Co., P.S., is assigned to the 4th Battalion, P.S., vice the 44th Co., transferred to unattached. (July 15, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Andrew H. Nave, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1907, and will then proceed to his home. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers, to take effect this date, are announced: 1st Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, from the 1st Cav. to the 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Olney, from the 12th Cav. to the 1st Cav. The officers named will be assigned to troops by their regimental commanders. Lieutenant Perkins will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William A. Gance is transferred from the 28th Inf. to the 17th Inf., and will join that regiment. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Jesse Gaston, 15th Inf., is transferred to the 18th Infantry and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieutenant Gaston will remain on duty with the 15th, and at his present station until the arrival of the 18th at its station in the Philippine Islands, when he will join his regiment. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers of the Field Artillery, recently promoted, are announced:
1st Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, 3d Field Art., promoted to colonel; rank, Aug. 12, 1907; assigned to 3d Field Artillery.

Major Edwin St. J. Greble, 4th Field Art., promoted to lieutenant colonel; rank, Aug. 12, 1907; assigned to 3d Field Artillery.

Capt. Edward P. McGlachlin, jr., 4th Field Art., promoted to major; rank, Aug. 12, 1907; assigned to 4th Field Artillery.

Major McGlachlin is assigned to the 1st Battalion of his regiment.

Capt. Bernard Sharp, recently promoted from 1st lieut., 3d Inf., with rank from Aug. 19, is assigned to the 22d Infantry. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. William Weigel, infantry, unassigned, is assigned to the 18th Infantry. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. Lawson, 3d Field Art., promoted to captain; rank, Aug. 12, 1907; assigned to 4th Field Artillery.

Captain Lawson is assigned to Battery C of his regiment, and will proceed to join the battery to which he is assigned. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The retirement of Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., on Aug. 27, 1907, under Act of June 30, 1882, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list with the rank of brigadier general from Aug. 27, 1907, under Act of April 23, 1904. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. John Armfield, Troop G, 10th Cav., upon his own application, will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf.; Major John W. Bachman, Coast Art.; Capt. Evan H. Hunt, Q.M.; Capt. Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E. and Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of definitely selecting the areas of land to be retained at both Diamond Head and Punchbowl Hill for permanent military reservations. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

A board to consist of Major Edward P. McGlachlin, jr., Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon and Adrian S. Fleming, 4th F.A., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as soon as practicable for the purpose of revising the Provisional Drill Regulations, Mountain Artillery, 1906. The board will report its report to the Adjutant General through Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th F.A. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major William Y. Stamper, Capt. Hamilton A. Smith and John W. Barker, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jesse R. Harris and John R. Bosley, asst. surgs. The junior member other than a medical officer will act as recorder. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

A board to consist of Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C.; Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., and Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of settling details of fire-control construction in the Artillery District of San Francisco, in which two or more departments are concerned. The junior member will act as recorder. (Aug. 28, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 27. Detail: Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav.; Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 13th Cav.; William W. West, jr., 13th Cav.; James J. Loving, C.E., and Alexander H. Jones, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., judge advocate. (Aug. 23, D. Mo.)

Capt. Archibald Campbell and Clifton C. Carter, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., are detailed as members of the G.C.M. at Fort Totten, N.Y., vice Capt. Clint O. Hearn, George H. McManus and James M. Williams, C.A.C., relieved. (Aug. 26, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 20. Detail: Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., Frederick G. Lawton; 1st Lieut. John J. Miller and William P. Screws, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theodore Lamson, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Tilton, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor and Robert B. Parker, 19th Inf.; Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf., judge advocate. (Aug. 15, D.T.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, Texas, Aug. 26. Detail: Capt. Edward Croft, 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, Sydney H. Hopson, Roderick Dew, Fred H. Baird and Calvert L. Davenport, 19th Inf., judge advocate. (Aug. 21, D.T.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., and

2d Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 12th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., are detailed for duty as instructors at camp of instruction, Alabama N.G., in rifle practice, and will report at the Cawthron Hotel, Mobile, Ala., at 8 o'clock a.m., Aug. 17, 1907. Upon completion of this duty, Major McCoy and Lieutenant Swift will return to their proper stations. (Aug. 9, D.G.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., having reported, was on Aug. 15 assigned to duty as senior instructor, Department of Languages.

Capt. James A. Woodruff, C.E., having reported, was on Aug. 15 assigned to duty as instructor, Department of Engineering.

First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, was on Aug. 22 detailed as instructor, Department of Military Art.

The following officers were relieved from duty at this institution, to take effect Aug. 31, 1907, viz.: Capt. H. O. Williams, 5th Inf.; Charles Crawford, 20th Inf.; John P. Ryan, 6th Cav. Captains Williams and Crawford will join their proper stations subject to such leaves as may have heretofore been granted them. Captain Ryan will join his regiment upon its arrival at San Francisco, en route to Philippine Islands.

1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., was on Aug. 23 relieved from duty as assistant instructor, Department of Law, and is detailed as senior instructor of that department, to take effect Aug. 31, 1907, vice Williams, relieved.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., was on Aug. 21 detailed as instructor, School of Equitation, at this institution.

Capt. Jerry C. Springstead, 1st Inf., Kansas N.G., is authorized to attend the course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. George E. Kumpke, Sig. Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant instructor, U.S. Signal School. (Aug. 23, Fort Leavenworth.)

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., 13th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as instructor, Army Signal School. (Aug. 23, Fort Leavenworth.)

The following officers having reported are announced as the Infantry and Cavalry class, 1907-1908. The class is divided into sections as follows:

First Section: Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th Inf.; Capt. W. D. Chitty, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; Capt. C. F. Crain, 27th Inf.; Major O. E. Dentler, 23d Inf.; Capt. LeR. Eltinge, 15th Cav.; Capt. W. M. Fasset, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf.; Capt. G. S. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf.; Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Capt. C. E. Hawkins, 2d Cav.; Capt. Willey Howell, 6th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 22d Inf.; Capt. E. E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; Capt. F. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.

Second Section: Capt. F. W. Kobbé, 21st Inf.; Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Inf.; Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf.; Capt. D. T. Merrill, 7th Inf.; Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; Capt. G. D. Moore, 20th Inf.; Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav.; Capt. P. H. Mullan, 14th Inf.; Capt. T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Capt. F. LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; Capt. James Ronayne, 23rd Inf.; Capt. A. E. Saxon, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Singleton, 5th Cav.; Capt. H. A. Smith, 15th Inf.; Capt. G. E. Stockle, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Taylor, 11th Cav.; Capt. F. W. Van Dyne, 4th Inf.; Capt. F. L. Wells, 11th Inf.; Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps.

The following officers having reported are announced as the Staff College class, 1907-08: Capt. G. F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Beebe, 14th Inf.; Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., 6th F.A.; Capt. S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. L. Collins, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. P. Cox, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. D. H. Currie, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Fisher, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; Capt. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf.; Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf.; Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. E. Locke, 1st F.A.; 2d Lieut. G. C. Marshall, jr., 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. S. Morey, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Raymond, 2d Cav.; Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.; Capt. C. E. Stodter, 9th Cav.

The following officers, having reported, are announced as the student class of the Signal School, for the year 1907-8, and are divided into sections as follows: First Section—Capt. J. B. Allison, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. E. Bamberger, 7th Cav.; Capt. D. J. Carr, Sig. Corps; Capt. A. S. Cowan, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. V. D. Dixon, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Fonda, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. B. D. Foulis, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 5th Cav. Second Section—Capt. I. J. Carr, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George E. Kumpke, Sig. Corps; 1st Lieut. S. C. McGill, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Moss, 22d Inf.; Capt. A. T. Owenshine, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Ware, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Winter, 6th Cav. (Aug. 23, Ft. Leavenworth.)

Order No. 43, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 24, 1907, publishes the schedule of exercises which, beginning Monday, Sept. 2, 1907, in the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School, and Staff College, will govern during the ensuing year. All section room work, recitations and lectures will take place between 9 and 12 a.m. and 1 and 4:30 p.m. Practical problems, maneuvers and demonstrations will take place between the hours of 8 and 12 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m. Riding, gymnastic exercises and required recreation will take place between the hours of 4:30 and 6 p.m. The hours of recreation and practical work in the various subjects are given in memorandum lesson sheets issued by the heads of departments.

NATIONAL MATCHES.

The following officers, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report in person to Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf., executive officer of the national match, for duty: Range Officers: Capt. Armand I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf.; Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav.; Lucius E. Holbrook, 5th Cav.; Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav.; Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav.; and Paul T. Hayne, jr., 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George E. Strong, 6th Inf.; William G. Fleischhauer, 6th Inf.; Archibald F. Commiskey, 7th Cav.; Parker Hitt, 23d Inf.; George W. England, 6th Inf.; Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf.; Guy B. G. Hanna, Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Albert B. Hatfield, 18th Inf.; Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav.; E. Llewellyn Bull, 23d Inf.; Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf.; Robert B. Hewitt, 4th Inf.; William F. L. Simpson, 6th Inf.; William R. Scott, 7th Inf.; Harry Hawley, 6th Inf.; Martyn H. Shute, 11th Inf.; Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.)

Officers who desire to take part in the matches: Capt. Julien R. Lindsey, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 14th Inf.; Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf.; William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; John F. Clapham, 5th Inf.; Clarence H. Farnham, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav.; Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf.; George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.; William S. Weeks, 4th Inf.; Oscar Westover, 14th Inf. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.)

The following officers, competitors in the Army pistol competition, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., who desire to take part in the national matches and the matches of the National Rifle Association will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and upon completion of their duties return to their proper stations: Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps; Capt. August C. Nissen, 5th Cav.; Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, C.A.; 2d Lieut. Verne E. Boll, 1st Cav. (Aug. 15, D. Lakes.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BURFORD—Left San Francisco Aug. 24 for Manila.

BURNSIDE—Laying and repairing cables in Alaska.

CROOK—Left Honolulu Aug. 20 for Manila.

CYRUS W. FIELD—On North Atlantic Coast. Address, Army Building, New York city.

DIX—Left Honolulu Aug. 21 for Manila.

INGALLS—Left New York Aug. 21 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Leaves Newport News Aug. 31 for Havana.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Left Guam Aug. 27 for Manila.

MCCLELLAN—At Manila.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left Nagasaki Aug. 23 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Arrived San Francisco Aug. 14 from Manila.

WARRREN—Left Honolulu Aug. 15 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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The long continued complaint throughout the Army of the hardship of practice marches will find relief this week in G.O. No. 17, which has been under consideration for several weeks in the General Staff. The order deals with field and garrison training, and prescribes the due and necessary work that must be done in each. Post and company commanders are, however, given a much greater range of authority to determine as to how much work to require of their men, and the bugaboo of

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heavy marching is practically done away with. The order requires one march in each month of not less than three days' duration. While engaged in range practice the marches may be omitted. The commanding generals in Cuba and the Philippines are authorized to modify the order in a manner in their judgment to suit its purposes to the conditions of a tropical climate.

It is no doubt true, as has recently been stated, that a majority of civilian clubs and libraries do not have a single Service paper in their reading rooms. It is nevertheless true, as our subscription books show, that a large number of the principal libraries and clubs, not only in this country, but abroad, keep the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on file. Not only this, but reports published some years ago by two of these libraries, one in Chicago and the other in Los Angeles, show that this paper is called for by a larger number of readers than any other except the papers of large popular circulation like the illustrated weeklies and story papers.

Hereafter all transport surgeons will require an examination of all passengers not troops taking passage on any government transport. It has been customary to attend to this necessary formality on shipboard after sailing, when, if any infectious disease should be discovered, the case might be isolated. It is believed that this practice is not a wise one, in view of the existence of yellow fever in Cuba and the reported occurrence of bubonic cases in the East. In the case of sailors, marines and officials of the Navy a certificate will be required from a naval medical director as to their freedom from infectious disease.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MILITARY TRAINING.

Arms and the Man assumes that the cadets at the Military Academy are deficient in the knowledge of how to use the rifle, and obligingly informs the authorities of that institution that this assumed deficiency is due to their error in "holding rifle practice to be an incidental rather than a fundamental part of the training of the soldier." It is not apparent that there is any deficiency at West Point in the knowledge of how to use the rifle, for the extent of this knowledge is not to be determined by the proportion of bullseye experts in the corps of cadets. Nor is it safe to say of any part of a military training that it is fundamental, as compared with some other part which is held to be merely incidental.

As we have heretofore shown, the military curriculum includes the development of courage, discipline, physique, drill, tactical training, musketry, organization, and the miscellaneous duties connected with the interior economy of life in the camp and field. The complete instruction of the soldier involves a knowledge more or less complete of all of these essentials, but we certainly should not place an expert knowledge of rifle firing as first in the order of importance. Perhaps the relative importance of the several military requirements may be indicated as nearly as possible by the order in which we have stated them. We cannot, of course, have efficient soldiers without courage, but courage is so largely a factor of discipline that if anything in military training may be considered before all else fundamental it is discipline. With it the other essentials may be acquired; without it we cannot have an army, no matter what may be the intelligence or the acquirements of the individuals composing a gathering of armed men. The proper selection of men for military life implies physique, but physique cannot be maintained without discipline.

Under present conditions discipline is more than ever important, while sharpshooting has lost something of its relative importance since the days when there was meaning in the command: "Wait until you see the whites of their eyes, boys, and then fire." We are sure that any officer experienced in war would declare, if he were asked, that he would prefer to command men only moderately skilled in rifle firing, who were thoroughly disciplined, and who knew how to take care of themselves, rather than head a regiment composed of men whose breasts were covered with decorations won in rifle firing, but who lacked the other essentials of soldierly training. The one class of men would hold together to the end and make the best possible use of such skill as they had, guided by the instructions of their officers; the others would be in danger of going to pieces as soon as they discovered the difference between the unresisting targets at which they had been accustomed to fire and those showing retaliatory instincts.

In short, rifle firing on the target range without the accompaniment of thorough discipline is so absolutely unlike that on the battle field that the attempt to establish any necessary relation between the two is misleading; and, taken by itself, expert skill with the rifle is one of the accessories and not one of the fundamentals of military training. On the range the marksman selects his target and exact accuracy of aim is far more important than it is when he is merely contributing to a stream of bullets, no one of which has a personal objective. Ability to find the range, which in battle may be determined by the officer, and to hold his rifle steady, under the conditions best calculated to demoralize him, is the all-important thing. Fire discipline, not expert shooting, is what counts under such circumstances.

It is to the development of discipline, then, that the chief efforts at West Point are directed. Aside from this no attempt is made to produce experts in any one department of the military art, not even that of target practice which our contemporary considers so all-important that it must condemn the Military Academy be-

cause it does not accept its standards in this matter. The effort at West Point is to so distribute instruction during the brief course of four years that the graduates of the Academy will have a guide for the subsequent attainment of expert knowledge through their experience in the daily practice of their profession in the particular department of it to which they may be assigned. Properly considered, the cadet's education does not end at his graduation, but begins on the receipt of his first commission.

Undoubtedly rifle practice is of special importance to the National Guard soldier because it forms so large a part of the limited military instruction he has time for, and it is of great value in arousing the interest and enthusiasm essential to the maintenance of a military organization dependent upon practically unpaid service. What we want for war is the man whose faculties, mental, moral and physical, are so harmoniously trained that he can make effective use of such knowledge as he has, under conditions especially calculated to demoralize the ordinary untrained citizen whose presence upon our battlefields has so often spelled disaster. Target practice will not make soldiers, though it will unquestionably add to their efficiency. The establishment by Lieutenant General MacArthur of a school of musketry shows that this fact is understood in the Army, and there is no misconception concerning it at West Point. With a proper range for the cadets there will no doubt be a better showing of skill in marksmanship, but we do not consider this so all-essential as do the enthusiastic devotees of rifle practice.

It will hardly be assumed that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has any lack of appreciation of the importance of this matter. The movement of the last thirty years to promote training in rifle firing is due primarily to the efforts of the National Rifle Association, which was organized in the office of this paper, and many of whose original incorporators were its attachés. The law authorizing the establishment of Creedmoor and the money to make its establishment possible were obtained by the personal efforts of the editor of this journal, assisted by Gen. George W. Wingate and the late David W. Judd, who was then a member of the New York Assembly. Finally, all of the prizes, amounting in value to several thousands of dollars, which made the early meetings of the National Rifle Association so successful, were obtained through the efforts of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This is a matter of history, as recently recorded in part in the columns of Arms and the Man.

NEED OF INFANTRY INCREASE.

Assuming, as we believe we safely may, that the incoming Congress will enact the bill to increase the pay of the Army and Navy, which bears the approval of the President, it is to be hoped that the legislative authorities may be persuaded to go a step further and consider the urgent need of an increase in the Army itself. The act to increase the Coast Artillery passed by the last Congress is a sign that the military interests of the country are receiving more sympathetic attention from the law-making power than they received in recent years, and we trust that this kindly disposition will prevail in the proceedings of the new Congress. If such shall prove to be the case, there will be ground on which to base the hope for an increase not only in the pay of the Army, but in the strength of the Army. In that event the needs of the Infantry arm should receive first attention.

For the need of an increase, especially in the Infantry, is not only real but urgent. The work required of the Infantry has doubled and trebled in the last ten years; yet in spite of this increase, which at present requires that approximately fifty per cent. of our Infantry troops should be stationed in territories apart from the United States, the Infantry organization is only five regiments larger than it was a decade ago. There is nothing in sight to warrant any hope for a curtailment of foreign service, so that if the present arrangement is to continue the Infantry officer must face the prospect of having to spend about half the remaining period of his career in countries remote from his own. Fair consideration for individuals and due regard for the highest interests of the Army as a whole require that the Army should be so increased as to afford at least two reliefs for troops stationed in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and other territories apart from our continental boundaries. Recent utterances on this subject by capable officers are timely and instructive. Major General Greely holds that at least fifteen, but preferably twenty-four, new regiments should be added to the Infantry. Brigadier General Carter pleads earnestly for an increase without specifying as to proportions. Lieutenant Colonel Glenn contends that twenty-four regiments are imperatively needed and Major Francis J. Kernan favors the same number.

The argument for an increase of the Infantry is not based solely on the ground that present conditions impose grievous hardship upon individuals. The weightier argument is that the increase is needed in the interest of the efficiency and well-being of the Army as a whole. Ours should be a symmetrical, compact army with its several arms carefully balanced, but it is not so at present. The Infantry is deficient in volume, and is far less than other nations regard as essential in proportion to other arms. When the present field regulations were published certain proportions of the several arms were prescribed, and if the provisions of those regulations were strictly followed we should have upwards of sixty regiments of Infantry. In other words, if we are to have a mobile army organized on the lines prescribed by the

General Staff, either the Infantry should be increased or the other arms should be reduced. And he who, in the face of the new and growing responsibilities of the nation, would suggest a reduction of our Cavalry and Artillery would properly be regarded as a most dangerous adviser. Rather should both be increased and undoubtedly the Artillery.

Next to an increase in army pay and the creation of conditions that will check desertions and encourage reenlistments an increase of the Infantry is the greatest need of the Army. That any legislation to meet that need will be enacted at the next session of Congress may be somewhat doubtful. The increase is bound to come, however, if due regard for the welfare of the military establishment is shown, and its coming will be hastened by the broadest and most careful discussion of the subject, in the Army and out.

Secretary Taft decided before leaving Washington to authorize immediate work in the Batan coal mines in the Philippines. This is one of the questions that came to the front as a result of the talk of war with Japan. It was pointed out that if war should actually come, whether with Japan or any other power, the United States would be in a most unfortunate position in the matter of her coal supply in the East. The transportation of coal from the home country would be practically impossible in the presence of swift cruisers preying on our commerce. As coal is contraband of war our supply from Australia would instantly be cut off. Mr. Taft therefore decided that as the government has bought the coal deposits in Batan, the work of developing them should begin at once. He allotted \$50,000 to be expended this year in getting machinery and working the mines. The work will be done under the supervision of a skilled officer of the Quartermaster General's Department. For the present the work of buying machinery and getting it in place and at work will be in charge of a skilled mining engineer, Ralph J. MacKenzie, who has had a lifelong experience in mining in Australia, Africa and China. He has engaged a force of three drill men and diamond setters and six drill runners, one carpenter, one draughtsman, and one mining surveyor. Some of these will be sent out from the United States. A large force of miners and cooks for the mines will be employed in the islands. The government has bought at an expense of \$17,000 an up-to-date diamond drill which has a reach of four thousand feet. It will be shipped on the transport leaving San Francisco Oct. 5. The government has several other drills now in the islands. For the first work to be done there will be no need of pumps, but when the vein is laid out and drilling extends down on it there will be need of first-class pumping machinery, as the dip is down below sea level. The Army officer who is to be put in charge of the mines has not yet been selected. Major Daniel E. McCarthy, in making a report on the matter recently, which is referred to on another page, said that it was proposed to use the Batan coal on the transports and eventually supply the ships of the Navy on the Asiatic Station.

We observe, with a sense of gratification which it were folly even to attempt to conceal, that those two strenuous advocates of international peace, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the German Emperor, thoroughly understand and duly appreciate the benevolent purposes of each other. In June last, after meeting the American millionaire at Kiel, the Kaiser declared unreservedly that Mr. Carnegie was a great and good man—and so say we all of us. And now Mr. Carnegie, in return for this imperial recognition of his high and varied virtues, unhesitatingly assures the world that "a great man has arisen in Germany"—which nobody can deny. This bold but irrefutable assertion by Mr. Carnegie appears in an article on "Emperor William's Economic Mission," contributed to the Morgen, a weekly journal of Berlin, in which Mr. Carnegie, after recognizing the Kaiser's greatness and power, remarks: "As the Emperor of Russia took the initial step toward insuring the general peace of the world by calling The Hague Conference, so the other mighty Emperor may some day appear as the liberator of the continent from the pressure that bears heavily upon it, and free it from the pale, paralyzing fear of war and annihilation between the members of the same body." Mr. Carnegie and the German Emperor are both sincerely desirous of peace, but they differ somewhat as to the means of maintaining it. Mr. Carnegie fancies that it can be done by the edict of an international conference to which each nation shall surrender one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, namely, the right to determine the strength and character of its own defenses. The Kaiser, however, is more practical and less sentimental, as will be seen by the following extract from his address on the occasion of his official entry into Hanover, Aug. 26: "We have to thank the gracious dispensation of Heaven and also the swords of our trusty troops that it has been possible to maintain peace so long. May God grant that I shall succeed in the future in keeping this valuable pledge, without which the most assiduous work of burghers, peasants and workmen is vain."

The artillery maneuvers at Fort Riley the coming week will be of the highest importance to the whole Army. They will take place on the government reservation, and will be participated in by the Engineers, Artillery, Infantry and Signal Corps. For several months the 3d Battalion of Engineers, under command of Major Thomas H. Rees, has been engaged in constructing a redoubt, which will serve as the intrenched

enemy against which the Artillery are to employ high explosives and shrapnel. Under cover of the Artillery fire the Infantry are to gradually get nearer, and finally make the grand rush on the enemy's works. The Signal Corps will establish telegraph and telephone lines, set up their searchlights, and photograph the results of the various shots. The maneuvers begin Sept. 4, and the technical part of the program will continue until the 16th, when the tactical work will follow. In this blank cartridges will be used. The technical work laid out is intended mainly to develop a knowledge of the use in the field of a picric explosive similar to the Shimose used by the Japanese in their recent war, but in the formula used by our Artillery far more powerful and considerably more stable. So little is known of the character of this explosive that it is generally spoken of as "Explosive D," which it is not. The regulations for its use are practically the same, however, and it is in the same family of nitro-explosives. The work done at the Fort Riley maneuvers will be made the subject of an elaborate report by Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, of the 6th Field Artillery; Major W. V. Judson, of the Engineers, and Capt. H. R. Perry, 29th Infantry, who have had charge of the plans for the affair. General Godfrey, in command of the Department of the Missouri, will be in command of the troops engaged.

The contested question whether under A.W. 112 a commanding general has the authority to mitigate the sentence of an enlisted man convicted by a court-martial while in confinement and waiting until the proper time to transport him from the temporary place of imprisonment to the general prison at Fort Leavenworth or Alcatraz Island is met finally and conclusively by an amendment of the Army Regulations promulgated this week. This question came up a few months ago in consequence of an exercise of the disputed power by General Grant, and recently it again occurred in connection with the disposition of a long-term prisoner by General Carter. The able and exhaustive opinion by Acting Judge Advocate General John Biddle Porter, which appears in this issue, disposes of the legal contention involved. The exercise of the power that is now definitely denied to commanding officers has occurred numerous times, and apparently always with the consequent denial from Washington that such a power existed. In the absence of express and positive action it is not strange that this should have been the case. With the amendment of the regulations the matter would seem to be permanently settled.

Under the heading, "Sinking War to the Level of a Sport," our lively contemporary, Life, says: "Captain Mahan, at The Hague Congress, argued against immunity of merchant vessels and their cargoes from capture in war time. It is an incentive to war, he says, to remove such an evil as this. So it is, and it would deprive naval officers of their only chance to get rich, for it would abolish prize money. The Hague Congress seems to want to sink war to the level of a sport. The football congress last summer showed the same disposition concerning football." The fact that prize money for the United States Navy was abolished years ago should have saved Captain Mahan and his brother officers from this slanderous suggestion. Perhaps a certain license of misrepresentation or distortion of fact should be allowed a paper charged with the duty of promoting public hilarity, but it seems to us that the paragraph we quote exceeds the limit. We regret to find in Life, which is in so many respects an admirable paper, a display of ignorance or prejudice concerning the military services.

The Boston patriots do not take kindly to the suggestion that the frigate Constitution may be removed from the Boston Navy Yard to Annapolis, in order to make room at the yard. It would be an excellent move, all the same. Acting Secretary Newberry has taken up the subject with the Governor of Massachusetts and has suggested that if the people of Boston or the state are anxious to have the ship remain at Boston they should provide an anchorage for it at some point where it would not interfere with the work at the navy yard. The Navy Department is making a collection of historic relics connected with the period of the Constitution's service in the War of 1812, and these will be placed for exhibition on the ship at some future time. The Hartford, which was the flagship of Admiral Farragut, and the cruiser Olympia, which flew the flag of Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay, are now stationed at Annapolis. There have been some suggestions that the Constitution should be brought to Washington and anchored in the Potomac, but Mr. Newberry is not favorable to that plan.

It has been found expedient at Fort Leavenworth to issue a circular calling attention to the fact that in seeking to arrest men subject to military discipline it is necessary to secure the authority of an officer of the peace to justify entrance upon private premises. The hint may be needed elsewhere.

"In the history of the world," says the Havana Daily Telegraph, "there has been no army officered like the United States Army. That army is the only real realization of democracy that the world has ever seen, but men of the highest ideals and best ability have never been so ill rewarded."

VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Preparatory orders for the Atlantic Battleship Fleet to proceed to the Pacific are contained in this memorandum for all bureaus issued Aug. 28 by Truman H. Newberry, Acting Secretary of the Navy: "The bureaus are respectfully informed that the Atlantic Fleet of sixteen battleships, a flotilla of six torpedoblast destroyers, with an auxiliary as tender, together with two supply ships and one repair ship for the service of the fleet, will take a cruise to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan, sailing not later than Dec. 15 to 19; the torpedo flotilla sailing not later than Dec. 1. The Department directs that the bureaus issue the necessary orders to prepare the fleet and its auxiliaries, consisting of the vessels before mentioned, two supply ships—the Glacier and Culgoa—the repair ship Panther and the auxiliary Arethusa, which is to be tender to the destroyers, so that they will be in all respects ready to sail on the date mentioned."

The question of a supply of coal is the first important matter to be determined in connection with the movement. The Navy has but ten colliers available for the cruise. The amount of coal required over and above what the battleships will carry will be in the neighborhood of 125,000 tons. The cost of this coal and the excessive freight that must be paid, amounting to \$7 and \$9 a ton for the distant points on the Pacific, will create an expense bill that, it is believed, in some quarters may require an emergency deficiency appropriation in the first fortnight of the 60th Congress. It is proposed that the fleet shall go into target practice not long after arrival on the other side. Many of the ships will go before their fire control installation is completed. With some the question of weak guns also raises a point. It may be stated without much danger of contradiction that the bureaus of the Navy Department and many Navy officers are opposed to the movement. They urge that but two things of any value will result: The fleet will have experience in long distance coaling and the Admiral will learn how to manage a bigger fleet than he has yet had the chance to handle.

En route to San Francisco the fleet will coal five times. First at Trinidad, next at Rio, then at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, then at Callao, Peru, and last in Magdalena Bay. There are only nine Navy colliers available for the purpose on the Atlantic side, and one, the Saturn, on the Pacific side. It has been decided that four small colliers, the Hannibal, Sterling, Marcellus and Nanshan, each carrying 2,200 tons, shall be sent to Trinidad. They will supply fuel sufficient to carry the ships to Rio, where five of the large Navy colliers will be in waiting for the battleships. These colliers will be the Ajax, Abarenda, Brutus, Caesar and Nero, each carrying approximately 4,000 tons. To supply coal at the three other points it will be necessary to contract for its delivery in chartered ships. Arrangements to this end already have been begun.

Wherever it is possible American ships and American coal will be used, but when this is not possible or practicable foreign bottoms and foreign coal will be obtained. Four colliers of 6,000 tons each will be sent to Sandy Point, four with a similar amount to Callao, and four to Magdalena Bay. There is, or will be, sufficient coal afloat in San Francisco to fill the bunkers of all the battleships when they reach that point. The torpedoblasts will coal in dock, or from merchant ships at various points along the route. It will be necessary, however, to coal all the big ships at sea.

The Panther, equipped as a machine shop ship, will accompany the fleet, as will the water ship Arethusa, and the supply ships Glacier and Culgoa. The Glacier will be provisioned with sufficient fresh meats to last the fleet all the way over.

The fact that the Navy lacks colliers emphasizes the necessity for additional ships of this class, and it is probable Congress will be asked to make appropriations for building them. This might afford work in all Eastern navy yards, while the battleship fleet is in the Pacific. At present only two colliers are in process of building, one at the New York yard, which is 30 per cent. completed, and one at the Mare Island yard, which is only one per cent. under way. Upon this ship practically no work is being done, owing to the inability to get labor.

According to the schedule arranged, the fleet will reach Magdalena Bay some time between March 9 and 19, and it is contemplated to have the ships remain there for about thirty days in target practice. They will thus reach San Francisco some time between the middle and the last of April. It is expected that the only supplies, in addition to coal, which the fleet will take on board en route, will be such fresh vegetables as may be procured at points where the ships will stop. As it is summer in the South Atlantic in December, January and February, pleasant weather is anticipated.

No itinerary has been made out at the Bureau of Navigation. The following is the probable itinerary, reckoning on a uniform progress of ten knots an hour, as indicated by the Department's chart: Leave Hampton Roads Dec. 15, 1907; arrive at Trinidad, 1,780 knots, Dec. 23; leave Trinidad Dec. 28; arrive at Rio Janeiro, 2,900 knots, Jan. 10; leave Rio Janeiro Jan. 16, arrive at Punta Arenas (Sandy Point), 2,230 knots, Jan. 26; leave Punta Arenas Jan. 31, arrive at Callao, 2,850 knots, Feb. 13; leave Callao Feb. 19; arrive at Magdalena Bay, 3,012 knots, March 5; leave Magdalena Bay, after target practice, April 5, arrive at San Francisco, 1,000 knots, April 10. Total distance, 13,772 knots; total cruising days, 63; total days in port, coaling and target practice, 52.

The torpedo flotilla itinerary would be: Hampton Roads to San Juan, 1,280 knots; San Juan to Trinidad, 540 knots; Trinidad to Para, 1,050 knots; Para to Pernambuco, 1,104 knots; Pernambuco to Rio Janeiro, 1,150 knots; Rio Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, 1,100 knots; Buenos Ayres to Punta Arenas, 1,312 knots; Punta Arenas to Talcahuana, Chili, 1,211 knots; Talcahuana to Callao, 1,500 knots; Callao to Panama, 1,500 knots; Panama to Acapulco, 1,437 knots; Acapulco to Magdalena Bay, 800 knots; Magdalena Bay to San Francisco, 1,000 knots. Total distance, 14,984 knots; estimated cruising time, at 240 knots a day, 71 days; estimated days in port, 65.

Battle target practice for the fleet, which was to begin in Cape Cod Bay Sept. 9, has been postponed to Sept. 15, there being a delay in the preparation of the targets. The practice will be without buoys to indicate the distance which the officers will have to estimate. All of the guns will be fired, instead of firing singly. The course will be drawing to a close about the time of the annual competitive practice. When only 1,000 knots from its destination the fleet will go into Magdalena Bay, Mexico, and spend one month in competitive gunfire. Mexico has

given permission for the United States to anchor a coal hulk in this bay.

It has been decided to relieve some of the present commanding officers of the battleships before this cruise is begun, because they will have already served nearly the full tour of sea duty. There will be some other changes in command ranks, not on account of length of sea service, but because the officers are too near the age for retirement.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Interpretation of Paragraph 508, Infantry Drill Regulations: Question having arisen as to certain points in this paragraph, it was decided: 1. That the band cease playing for assembly of details when last detail has reached the line. 2. That the 1st sergeant move to his post in rear of line, after reporting his detail, either in quick or double time, as the commanding officer may prescribe.

Recommendations were made by the surgeon of the transport Thomas looking to greater precaution in the matter of preventing the introduction of infectious diseases on transports by requiring the presentation of certificates showing immunity from infectious diseases by all passengers not troops, and that same precautions be taken with regard to detachments of sailors and marines as are now taken with regard to troops of the Army. It was decided to address the Secretary of the Navy on the latter subject, with a view to his ordering such precautions to be taken; but that no further action, looking to the amendment of the present Transport Service Regulations was necessary.

The proposed organization for the organized Militia of Wisconsin having been submitted by the Adjutant General of that state, he was informed that the proposed organization conformed to the requirements contained in the act of Congress (Dick bill) covering the matter.

Compulsory Issue of Articles of the Ration: Various queries having arisen as to the work of the amendment to Paragraph 1246, Army Regulations, the following is published: 1. That as under provisions of this paragraph organizations may make savings on any article of ration, there can be no compulsory issues. 2. That to avoid loss by deterioration, surplus supplies kept on hand for emergencies be reduced to lowest possible limit. 3. That amended Paragraph 1246 requires that all articles of the ration, whether perishable or not, saved by organizations, be paid for by commissary as savings.

Distribution of Experimental Canteen: It was decided that the 300 canteens with Pendleton attachment should be distributed: 50 each to 4th and 7th regiments of Cavalry and the 9th, 13th, 15th and 19th regiments of Infantry for trial, with instructions to report on the merits of the device at the end of nine months.

Question having arisen as to whether a medal won at the National Pistol Match could be counted as one of the three necessary to transfer men to class of Distinguished Marksman, it was decided that such a medal would not be so counted.

Question having arisen as to the pay of bandsmen qualified as expert riflemen or sharpshooters in 1906, it was decided that they are entitled to pay as such to the close of the target year 1907.

Various questions as to the apportionment of "Company Fund" in Coast Artillery Corps companies when divided having arisen, it was decided that the term "Company Fund" as used in General Orders, No. 149, c.s., War Department, does not include property which has been purchased from said fund.

An application having been received that officers be paid in cash for heat and light allowances, the same as allowances for quarters are paid, it was decided that under the law such payments could not be made.

THE PROPOSED PAY BILL.

We give here the text of the pay bill which has been agreed upon by representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service and approved by the President. It is safe to say that it is a much better measure than has been generally expected.

A Bill to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, and for other purposes:

That hereafter the pay and allowances, except forage and mileage, which shall be governed by existing law, of officers on the active lists of the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service shall be the same in every respect, according to rank and length of service, as the pay and allowances of officers of corresponding rank and length of service on the active list of the Army.

Sec. 2. That the pay of officers of the Army on the active list is hereby increased as follows: Of generals and lieutenant generals, ten per cent.; of major generals and brigadier generals, fifteen per cent.; of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, twenty-five per cent.; and the pay of cadets at the Military Academy, of midshipmen and warrant officers of the Navy, and of cadets of the line of the Revenue Cutter Service is hereby increased twenty-five per cent. Provided, that 1267 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of Section 1569 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby extended so as to apply to the pay of all enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service.

Sec. 4. That the pay of all officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service on the retired lists shall hereafter be based on the pay as herein provided for officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active lists.

Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer, warrant officer or enlisted man on either the active or retired list, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 1569 of the Revised Statutes, which is to be made to apply to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, is as follows:

"The pay to be allowed to petty officers, excepting mates, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen and coal heavers in the naval Service shall be fixed by the President."

Section 1267 of the Revised Statutes, which imposes the limitation on the pay of colonels and lieutenant colonels and which by the proposed law is to be repealed, is as follows: "In no case shall the pay of a colonel exceed \$4,500 a year, or the pay of a lieutenant colonel exceed \$4,000."

It is the understanding throughout the Services that the increase which is to be given by executive order to all enlisted men of the four Services embraced in the bill is to be thirty per cent. It is generally believed that that feature of the bill which places the power to fix the pay

of enlisted men in the hands of the President is a wise one. Had it existed long ago the complaints that have gradually and steadily swelled to an outcry against the injustice of paying men now the same pitiful wages that they got over half a century ago would have been heard and relief would have been granted. There may be opposition to this kind of legislation coming chiefly from those who oppose the so-called centralization of power in the hands of the Executive. The force of this argument would be greater if the men who make it had suspected that for over ninety years, in fact since 1814, the President has had this tremendous power so far as enlisted men of the Navy are concerned, and so little has there been danger of its abuse that the fact is probably not known to one man out of five hundred in the country that the pay of seamen is not fixed by law precisely as is that of enlisted men in the Army.

There has been some desire to know to what extent the proposed bill will increase in the aggregate the amounts appropriated for pay of the various Services. It is estimated by those who have gone over the matter with some care that the graded pay bill now approved by the President will require the appropriation of nearly the same amount that was called for in the Dick-Capron bill of last session, which would have created a horizontal increase in all pay of twenty per cent. When the latter bill was under consideration Gen. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster General of the Army, calculated the proposed increase on the pay lists of the Army and found that the whole amount of the proposed increase was \$5,667,260, and adding the aggregate payroll of the Army, which was \$28,350,300, the result would be that the entire yearly payroll of our land forces would be \$34,017,560. Paymaster General Harris of the Navy stated that the increase in that arm of the military establishment would be \$2,294,731, which would make the total pay of the Navy for a year \$25,518,075. The increase for the Marine Corps would have been \$419,163, making the whole pay of that branch of the Service for the year \$3,683,149. The increase for the pay of the Revenue Cutter Service would have amounted to \$121,000. The whole amount of increase for all the Services would have been \$8,602,144, an amount not considerable in a question of so much importance to the great military system of the country. This increase, which would represent the righting of an injustice to thousands of brave men in whose skill and fidelity the safety of the nation rests, is by comparison with the vast expenditures of the country in all directions by no means a large one. We have reached a point now where there should be a gradual decrease in the amount paid for pensions and for the support of Soldiers' Homes, sufficient within the next few years to more than cover the increase cost of the military services should this pay bill become a law.

The pay bill is to be introduced in the House by Mr. Capron, of Rhode Island, who has labored in season and out for the proposed increase, and Senator Dick, of Ohio, will introduce it in the Senate. The assurances are strong that but little opposition will be offered to the measure in either house and the prospect is regarded as more than ordinarily favorable to its prompt passage early in the next session.

A SENSIBLE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

Henry S. Pritchett has recently published in the Atlantic Monthly an article on "The Power that Makes for Peace," in which he gives due credit to the soldier as an important factor in the preservation of peace. Taken altogether, Mr. Pritchett's article is one of the most sensible and philosophical articles on this subject we have seen in print. But for lack of space we should have called attention to it before, and should be glad to transfer it to our columns entire. Unlike most of those who write of peace, Mr. Pritchett recognizes the fact that man is fundamentally a fighting animal, a fact which is "the most important element in his evolution." "The man of the highest civilization to-day is no less a fighter than his savage ancestor of ten thousand years ago," Mr. Pritchett says:

"There has grown up in Europe, and in America in recent years, amongst those active in the cause of international peace, a disposition to discredit and to belittle the military service; a tendency to discourage by all means young men of high character from entering the service of the Army and Navy."

"In the light of our history and of our development this effort also seems to me against the interest of the peace movement, not in favor of it. No citizen or group of citizens can belittle the service of one's country in any direction without striking a blow at the same time at the deeper human qualities of loyalty and patriotism which lie back of all service and of all devotion."

"No man who will look carefully into the work of the Army and Navy can fail to realize that a career in either branch of our military service is one to which any man may give himself with the fullest devotion and with the highest ideals. Americans, as a rule, know little about the actual work of either of these Services, and few realize that when a man enters the service of the Army or the Navy, whether as officer or as enlisted man, he enters a great school, a school in which is taught not only the discipline of self-restraint, of cleanliness, of devotion to duty, but also the elements of an education. An enlisted man who enters a regiment of the Army, barely able to read and write, comes out, if he be a man of ambition and industry, at the end of three years, in possession of the fundamentals of an English education. His officer stands to him not only in the relation of military director, but in the relation also of a teacher and of a friend. There is no career open to an American boy, unless it be that of a teacher, which offers a larger opportunity than that of the Army or Navy officer to minister to the service of men."

"There are, to be sure, in both Services, men who do not take their profession seriously; there are men who are lazy and who are indifferent; but the great body of officers are earnest, hard-working, patriotic men. There is no life to which an American boy can give himself better worth his mental than that which he can find in either of these Services. To belittle this life, to minimize its value, to seek to place it under social condemnation, is to strike a blow, not for peace, but against that inbred spirit which stands for courage and loyalty and patriotism. For one cannot destroy the old-time fighting spirit of the race without weakening at the same time these elemental human virtues."

An Infantry officer says: "We hope you will do all you can for Infantry increase. We need it pretty badly, with only about two and one-half years in the United States and two in the Philippines."

THE ARMY FIELD BELT.

Fort Andrews, Mass., July 31, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit an enlisted man of nearly ten years' experience to offer a criticism on the new field belt, which was issued to the Army some time ago.

Of all the contraptions that were ever invented to worry the soldier and break his temper, this field belt surely carries off the palm. A soldier of seventeen years' service no later than this morning, before muster, told me that, in his opinion, a worse belt could not have been issued to troops. And who is a better judge of an article than the person who has to use it? In the first place, there are too many hooks, which, because they become unfastened too readily, are easily lost. Secondly, in the case of a small waisted man, the belt cannot be shortened quickly, as the hooks on the flap will not engage the holes towards the center of the belt. Thirdly, the shoulder braces, try as a man may, will become twisted, and one has to call a comrade to his assistance to straighten things out generally. It is not the belt so much as the trappings connected with it. The hooks which should fasten easily are hard to manage and those which should be securely fastened are the first ones to come out of the holes and drop canteen or haversack on the ground.

Give us something that we can get into easily and quickly, if need be, which will hold, and which will not cause a man to get out of temper and swear himself black in the face. F. E. K.

The criticisms embodied in the above communication have been urged by other enlisted men and officers in the Army, who are dissatisfied with the cartridge carrying equipment in use. This equipment was originated in 1903 when the change of the rifle from the single fire to the model of 1903, using clips, necessitated the adoption of a belt having pockets to carry clips, instead of loops to carry single cartridges as before. The belt and suspenders now in use were first manufactured in 1903, and until this year no change has been made in the model. The Ordnance Department has, however, this year designed an entirely new form of suspender, which is soon to be issued, which is lighter and neater than the model of 1903, and it is believed will do away with the criticisms leveled against the present equipment.

The belt has been modified in that the bottom of the pockets have been provided with a reinforcement, and at least a portion of the belts are to be made with a division in the pocket, which will insure the carrying of both clips heads up, instead of one with head up and the other head down, as formerly. This will also prevent accidental loss of the second clip, after the first has been withdrawn for use.

Criticisms have been made at various times that the position of the cartridge pockets in the existing equipment is not satisfactory, from the fact that a soldier cannot slide the belt around his waist as he could with the old double looped belt, owing to its being attached to the suspender. This makes it difficult for him to withdraw the cartridges from the back pockets. This same difficulty has been found to exist in equipments in European armies and in Great Britain; trials having been in progress for years with an equipment consisting of a waist belt having pockets or groups of pockets which may be easily attached or detached, and may be worn in any desired position on the belt. On the march the carriers should be placed at the side or the back, and in action they may be brought around to the front where the cartridges are easier of success. To this belt are attached the necessary braces and convenient devices for the haversack, water bottle, etc.

In the trials that have been made with the detachable carrier equipment, it has been found that in addition to the convenience of having the cartridges located exactly where the soldier desires them, there is great convenience in enabling him to strip the belt of carriers entirely, for use as a plain waist belt for parade purposes. The facility with which he can bring the carriers forward, or push them to the back, also enables him to adjust the weight of his load; and again the carriers may be filled with ammunition from the ammunition wagon, and delivered to the soldier in the field, ready to attach to his belt without a moment's delay.

During the summer of 1906, in connection with the trials of the Merriam pack in the several camps of instruction, a woven waist belt with detachable carriers, similar in form to the leather belt with cartridge boxes, was experimented with in several corps. While there were various opinions as to the practicability of the Merriam pack, officers and men to whose attention the detachable carrier equipment was thus brought declared it to be a step in the right direction. The General Staff which has had under consideration the general equipment, has also had under consideration the question of an equipment in which a belt with detachable carriers is the basic principle.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The statement that the campaign badges are almost ready for issue brings up the question: Why is there not a badge for the Spanish War proper as well as for the Civil War? There appears to have been a studied effort to avoid any recognition of the officers and men who entered the volunteer service, and, by no fault of their own, were kept penned up in the fever camps in the States. Under cover of "Campaign" medals, recognition is to be given every old Regular, and incidentally to certain volunteers, whose service was no more than many who will be left out.

Take the case of the 1st District of Columbia Infantry. It was mustered in May 11, landed in Cuba July 9 after the fighting was over; it left Cuba Aug. 23, not a man

having been killed or wounded. It was mustered out Nov. 20, with a loss of twenty-three by disease. Having been in Cuba before July 17, the men now in the Service will get medals. The 4th Virginia went in May 9, and was kept until April 27, 1899. It was sent to Cuba in December, and remained there until March cleaning up the island and exposed to the yellow and malarial fevers. It lost thirty men by disease. Men now in the Army from that regiment will receive no recognition.

The record of deaths shows conclusively that the 1st D.C. was no more exposed to danger than dozens of other regiments kept in the States. The 9th Illinois lost twenty-seven men; the 49th Iowa fifty-two; the 1st Maine thirty-nine; the 1st New Hampshire twenty-nine, and so on.

The men who voluntarily entered the Service of their country in time of war in the "sixties" are recognized, whether they were in a fight or not. Why should similar service in "98" be forgotten? It is remembered that in the Army reorganization there were appointed officers from the volunteers, 615; of men from civil life, 477.

OLD DOMINION.

NEEDS OF THE CAVALRY.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, Aug. 9, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I, through your columns, call attention to three urgent needs of the Cavalry Service: 1. More enlisted men to the troop. 2. A properly graded pay for the enlisted man. 3. A status for the grade of sergeant that will remove this non-commissioned officer from conditions which at present practically force him into intimate and familiar association with the private.

To consider these points in detail: (1) Every officer commanding a troop of cavalry to-day knows that sixty-five is far too small a number of enlisted men for the troop.

Figures speak clearly and quickly. To-day my morning report shows: For duty—1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 3 sergeants, 1 lance corporal, 1 cook, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 1 blacksmith, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 5 privates; total, 17. In confinement, 4; on special duty, 10; on detached service, 10; recruits under instruction, 12; total, 36. Total present and absent, 53.

I have, then, out of a strength of 53 only 17 men for duty. The 12 recruits will soon be taken up for duty after two months' instruction, and, under the same conditions, this will make 17 privates. There are no more recruits in sight, and when we do get our requisite number there is the two months' instruction before they are ready for duty; in the meantime enlistments are expiring, and we slip back as fast as we go forward.

Briefly, therefore, the outlook for some time to come is a maximum of thirty men, including non-commissioned officers, wagoner, saddler, blacksmith, farrier, stable orderly. If I make the non-commissioned officers to which my troop is entitled (14) I have 11 privates left.

Now, I have 68 public horses under my care, that not only must be exercised, groomed and cared for, but must be trained likewise. From the above figures it will be seen that every private is grooming from four to five horses twice a day.

In civilian enterprises of any magnitude a chief is given as many men as he can intelligently direct, and the economy is evident. With us not only does the lack of men mean stagnation in military instruction, but it produces discouragement in the officers and discontent in the men, and the reasons are patent.

The remedy is as simple as the evil is glaring. Increase the enlisted strength to 100 men, and leave the number of horses at 75. Under the present system a troop commander may count upon from 20 to 25 men who never use a horse, i.e., special duty, detached service, sick, cooks, confinement, room orderly, men discharged, etc. Leave the roster of commissioned and non-commissioned officers as they are to-day. The following are the reasons:

1. We should have a man for a horse and a horse for a man, and thus do away with the eternal problem of the extra horses.

2. We should have a command that a captain and one or two lieutenants and fourteen non-commissioned officers could work with intelligently.

3. Nothing destroys more quickly a cavalryman's love for a horse than having to groom four or five of them twice a day and an undue amount of work at the stables.

4. Lastly and principally, we should all, commissioned and enlisted, be relieved from the prosaic, laborious and monotonous elements, which should be the incidental, and which to-day are the principal ones, of a cavalry soldier's life.

Give us men to work with so that we may get results, and we shall all be the happier and better soldiers therefore. Efficiency will always depend on work arranged so as to interest officers and men.

The government is paying for three officers and fourteen non-commissioned officers and sixty-eight horses and yet is economizing on the number of privates, for whose instruction the officers and non-commissioned officers are paid, and on whose number depends the intelligent instruction of the troop individually and collectively. Consult any troop commander as to conditions generally when his troop numbered 100 men.

Where is the wisdom of the economy?

As to need No. 2, now that legislation for an increase of pay seems imminent, the line is praying, so far as the enlisted man is concerned, that the new schedule will make a marked difference between the private and the corporal, and that we shall see the grade of sergeant made dignified and desirable by an adequate pay and proper status. To-day the average non-commissioned officer cares very little whether he keeps or loses his chevrons.

But the man who deserves well at the hands of our legislators, the man whom the entire line wants to see properly paid, and who is unquestionably entitled to first consideration in this respect, is the first sergeant. Take the type of the faithful first sergeant, as we troop commanders know him, consider the work that he does, and the kind of man that he is, and see whether a corresponding man in civilian life can be secured for \$25 a month, clothing and food.

As to need No. 3, a proper status for the grade of sergeant. Present conditions practically force the sergeant to associate familiarly and intimately with the private. They eat, sleep, drink, gamble and generally live together, and the effect is necessarily disastrous. I have seen in foreign armies the admirable results obtained by separating the sergeants from the privates, and giving to the sergeants a status and circle of their own. We have had a case occasionally in our own Army where conditions have lent themselves to carrying out this plan, and invariably the results have been excellent. It is a scheme easy to put into practice and one whose common sense and efficacy should appeal to all officers who have commanded an organization and know what a valuable

man is the rare sergeant who, in spite of the present system, keeps his distance from the private and carries out orders without fear, favor or affection. Again, the added dignity of the position would make it the more desirable, there would be keener competition for it, and more effort made to keep it, once obtained. A sergeantcy should be made hard to get and hard to take away.

Those whose business it is to look to the welfare of the Service will do well to consider these three matters. They stand for a tenfold increase in efficiency and satisfaction in the Cavalry Service in particular, and in the Army in general.

FRANK PARKER, Captain, 11th Cav.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The president of the Navy Board of Inspection and Survey reported under date of Aug. 24, relative to the Washington's speed trial as follows: "Successful steaming trials, average speed four hours forced draft, twenty-one and thirty-eight hundredths knots, and eight hours' natural draft, eighteen and thirty-three hundredths knots; gun trials were successful, no damages requiring navy yard work."

During a test of an air compressor used in expelling torpedoes in the power house of the yards and docks department of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24, four of eight cranks in the expeller blew out with terrific force, injuring three men and doing considerable damage to the building. A heavy sheet of armor plate placed for the protection of those around in case of accident was blown one hundred feet away and one of the larger cranks went straight up, taking off the eaves of the power plant and breaking sixty-five windows in the building.

Members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who are inspecting the navy yards of the Atlantic coast, visited the New York Navy Yard Aug. 26. They also examined plans of Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, U.S.N., for changes in the Wallabout basin, which would cost \$1,500,000, but would give berths to more ships and permit greater economy in the handling of material. This plan is one of several which has been given general consideration for a number of years and there is little new in the proposition.

An explosion of gas occurred on board the Portuguese battleship Vasco da Gama at Lisbon, Aug. 28. Several sailors were injured, but no deaths have been reported.

Last year several sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron were refused admission to Portland places of amusement, and, in consequence of this, according to a despatch to the daily papers, Comdr. A. A. Ackerman, commanding the U.S.S. Prairie, thought it best to keep his men aboard ship instead of giving them shore leave while they were at Portland to land the first division of marine naval reserves, which has been aboard the Prairie on a cruise of two weeks.

In her trial run between the Bridgeport and Penfield lighthouses Aug. 25 the Herreshoff motor boat Den attained a speed of thirty-two miles an hour under about three-quarters of her actual driving power.

A press despatch reports that the U.S.S. Chattanooga has put in at Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad, with a view, as is supposed at the Navy Department, to make sure that it will be possible for the Chattanooga or a vessel of her type to enter the far northern harbor as late as the middle of next November, when Secretary Taft expects to entrain after his Philippine visit, for western Europe, on his homeward journey. The Russian government has stationed at Vladivostok the largest icebreaker in the world, which manages to keep the harbor open to a limited extent the greater part of the fall and late spring, and it is expected that the Chattanooga can get in, provided the attempt is made not later than Nov. 15.

Harry Stenffleben, a French inventor, arrived in Washington Aug. 25 and conferred with Acting Secretary Newberry and Admiral Mason, Chief of Ordnance of the Navy Department, concerning the test of a new submarine, of which he is the inventor.

The London Times says that the Brazilian government has placed orders for three new battleships, two with Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., and one with Vickers' Sons & Maxim, at an approximate cost of \$9,000,000 each. Two Brazilian cruisers, costing \$1,650,000 each, are also to be built by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., while the engines will be supplied by Vickers' Sons & Maxim. The same firms are to build and supply the engines for two Argentine gunboats, to cost \$400,000 each.

The U.S.S. Severn was placed out of commission at the Naval Academy on Aug. 28.

The gunboat Albany has sailed from Mare Island Navy Yard for Acapulco to relieve the Milwaukee of the task of watching over American interests on the west coast of Central America. The Milwaukee has been on that station for half a year, and the men are in need of a change, which they will get as soon as the Albany arrives at Acapulco.

The special naval board appointed after the Georgia disaster to make a study of conditions in the turrets of the naval ships to devise means to prevent flare backs and similar accidents arrived in Washington Aug. 26 and was assigned temporary quarters at the Navy Department. The board is composed of Lieutenant Commanders Kaiser and Vogelgesang and Lieutenant Palmer. They are instructed to submit their report by Sept. 15 to enable the naval constructors to make necessary changes in the interior of the turrets and handling rooms and magazines of the big battleships which are to make the voyage to the Pacific. The board has personally inspected most of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet while they were on the New England coast and at New York, and Aug. 25 they spent the day at Hampton Roads continuing the inspection.

Capt. Usher reported to the Navy Department by cable from Acapulco, Mexico, this week, that he sailed Aug. 26 from that port for San Diego, Cal., en route to San Francisco, on the U.S.S. St. Louis, which has been quietly looking into the resources of the various ports on the eastern and western coasts of South America as she voyaged around the continent in anticipation of the cruise of the battleship fleet to the Pacific. Captain Usher sailed from the United States about the middle of last June, and has been taking it easy on his cruise, saving a good deal of coal by keeping down the speed of the St. Louis and making many calls upon the officials of the various countries where he touched. His visit to San Diego will enable him to obtain information as to the possibilities of the place as a coaling station.

The representative of the Case outward thrust propeller wheel informs us that trials in the experimental model basin at the Washington Navy Yard showed approximately eighty per cent. of efficiency as demonstrated by the curves of efficiency deduced from the

curves of thrust and torque. He further says: "No propeller of the same diameter (20 inches) having such a high ratio of pitch to diameter or such thin blades has previously been tested in the basin. The Case propeller departs from established designs in that the water through which it travels is displaced in an outward direction rather than directly astern. The theory is that the solid water backing thus obtained increases propelling force and steadiness. Several sets of the propellers are in use on smaller government vessels using wheels seven feet in diameter. Use of the wheel on merchant vessels has resulted in increased speed, and the manufacturers hope to secure its trial on several battleships and cruisers now building."

The second number of the Naval Medical Bulletin presents a number of interesting articles on various lines of research by the medical officers of the Service. Among them is an account by Surg. E. R. Stitt of the only case yet known of gangosa occurring in a white man, the individual in question having incurred infection by a dissolute association with natives of Guam, among whom the peculiar disease is not infrequent. Surg. H. E. Odell describes the death of three sailors from drinking wood alcohol. Hypodermic injections of strychnine and digitalis failed entirely to work, and, notwithstanding the complete removal of the content of the stomach, the failure of the men in their stupor to tell just what had happened led to their final collapse. The epidemic bronchial asthma of Guam is discussed by Passed Surg. G. F. Freeman.

The chiefs of the Bureaus of Equipment and Yards and Docks, who have been making a tour of inspection of the docks on the Pacific coast, have returned to Washington.

The president, Navy Relief Association, is in receipt of reports of death in the following cases: James Oscar Baker, machinist's mate, 2d class, died Aug. 21, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash. John Abraham Bowman, mess attendant, 3d class, died Aug. 10 while an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C. Thomas Dillon, coal passer, died Aug. 23 while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Joseph A. Smith, pay director, retired, U.S.N., died Aug. 18 in Philadelphia, Pa. Earl Byron Stevens, ordinary seaman, died Aug. 22 while attached to the U.S.S. Iowa. Harry Herman Whitmore, jr., electrician, 1st class, died July 15 while attached to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania. James Driscoll, boilermaker, U.S.N., died July 18 while attached to the U.S.S. Rainbow. Frank Fairfax, sergeant, U.S.M.C., died Aug. 15 while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee. Ah Kwan, mess attendant, 2d class, died July 22, while attached to the U.S.S. Concord. Robert A. Miller, electrician, 3d class, died Aug. 15 while attached to the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H. John O'Neil, carpenter's mate, 2d class, U.S.N., retired, died July 30 at Charlestown, Mass. Stephen Andrew Thompson, chief machinist, U.S.N., retired, died Aug. 12 while a patient in the Naval Hospital, New York. George Lee White, coal passer, U.S.N., died Aug. 18 while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee.

It is stated in a press despatch from Boston that on the recent cruise of the U.S.S. Scorpion from the West Indies to New England a shark bit off one leg of an enlisted man named John Johnson, and that the next day the monster, nearly twelve feet long, was captured after a terrific struggle and killed upon the ship's deck. Johnson was taken to the Marine Hospital in Chelsea. We would suggest that Gen. Howard Carroll, of New York, should send us his check for the thousand dollars he offered for an authentic story of such an assault of a shark on a man. We will expend it for the benefit of the victim in this case if the story is found to be authentic.

The new Ambrose channel in New York harbor was tested on Aug. 26, when the 20,000-ton steamer Caronia, of the Cunard line, drawing thirty feet of water, passed through the half-completed waterway on her journey to Liverpool. The monster Lusitania, of 32,000 tons, is due in New York on her maiden voyage from Liverpool on Friday, Sept. 13, and the Caronia was sent to feel the way and take soundings for the benefit of her sister ship, with entire success. The Caronia maintained a speed of ten knots throughout the passage to the open sea. She cleared the Ambrose Channel in forty-five minutes, and within one hour and a half after leaving her pier she was beyond shoal water. Although her speed was only ten knots, she saved forty-five minutes by avoiding the roundabout course of the Main Ship Channel. The Ambrose Channel is not open for navigation, but on the request of the Cunard line the dredging paraphernalia was withdrawn and the channel buoyed with spars. The Caronia took soundings nearly all the way out, and found a generally uniform depth of thirty-five feet. Lieut. Col. W. L. Marshall, C.E., U.S.A., in charge of the dredging, and Capt. John A. Rodgers, of the 3d District of the Lighthouse Board, followed the Caronia in a cutter. The successful completion of this work under Colonel Marshall is another example of the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the Army.

Of the captains in command of the battleships to go to the Pacific, the two years' present sea service of Winslow expires October next and that of Comly and Barry Deceires next. The earliest retirement is Jan. 9, 1910, and retirements follow in this order: Kimball, Winslow, Blocklinger, Heilner, Hubbard, Comly, Schroeder, Harber, Barry, Merriam, Wainwright, Potter, Murdoch, Osterhaus, McCrea and Vreeland, the last March 10, 1914.

Henry Steuffeben, a French inventor of a submarine mine, was at the Navy Department last week to lay before the officials there his invention, with a view to having the government adopt it. M. Steuffeben had a short conference with Assistant Secretary Newberry and Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of Ordnance, and later will have opportunity to explain his device, and give a test of it. Admiral Mason said that the Department had made no agreement with M. Steuffeben, but he would get a chance to show whether his device was practical. "The government is always on the lookout for anything that may prove of value in warfare," said Admiral Mason, "and it is our policy to give everyone a hearing unless it is almost certain he is a crank. We should look at a gun advertised to shoot around the corner, if it seemed possible." M. Steuffeben, it is said, has been in correspondence with the Navy Department for several months.

Reports which are evidently the creatures of an overworked and disordered imagination, come from Honolulu to the effect that the officers and men of the U.S.S. Raleigh, Comdr. George H. Peters, U.S.N., commanding, are on "the verge of mutiny," and that as a result the coaling of the vessel has been greatly delayed. These reports add that "the officers and men" of the Raleigh have had no shore leave for two months, which is doubtless designed as a bit of light literature for the silly season, as the Raleigh on Aug. 3 was at the naval station, Cavite, P.I., which is a home station. It is stated that the naval authorities in Washington have heard nothing in

confirmation of this story and it might be added that probably they won't hear anything.

The routine of inspection by the committee of seven members of the House Naval Committee, who are inspecting navy yards, consists of an inspection of all the buildings and of the work going on in them, followed by a conference with the commandant of the yard and the heads of the various departments, from whom suggestions are invited and carefully noted by the stenographer who accompanies the committee. At Newport special attention will be given, the members of the committee say, to the progress of the work on the new buildings for the manufacture of torpedoes, for which an appropriation of \$155,000 was granted by Congress last year.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this Division to Fort Monroe, Va.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Hampton Roads, Va.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Hampton Roads, Va.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.
Send mail for ships of Division to Fort Monroe, Va.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Hampton Roads, Va.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At Hampton Roads, Va.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Squadron.

Send mail for ships of this Division to Fort Monroe, Va.
Third Division.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At Hampton Roads, Va.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.
Send mail for ships of this Division to Fort Monroe, Va.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harbor. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Is on a cruise with the Rhode Island Naval Militia. Send mail to Newport, R.I.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. Arrived Aug. 28 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Sixth Division.

DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Arrived Aug. 26 at New Orleans, La. Address there.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Friedrick. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
SEUBRICK, T.B. Lieut. Harold E. Cook. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles H. Blakeley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At Baltimore, Md.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secor, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At Bradford, R.I.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Philadelphia, Pa.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Bradford, R.I.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. Sailed Aug. 22 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed Aug. 22 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. Sailed Aug. 22 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. Sailed Aug. 22 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy O. Smith. At Vladivostok.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. At Shanhaikwan, China.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.
Third Division.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At La Union, San Salvador.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed Aug. 25 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. Sailed Aug. 24 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quinby. Arrived Aug. 28 at Honolulu.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. Arrived Aug. 25 at Honolulu.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Acapulco, San Salvador.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.
RAINBOW, 6 guns. Lieut. William S. Whitted. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Shanghai, China.

Sixth Division.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CALLAO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hong Kong, China.
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yangtze river, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shanghai, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Everett, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Aug. 20 from La Union, San Salvador, for San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (collier). Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark, retired. En route from the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, for New York via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Adams sailed Aug. 29 from Tardjorprick, Dutch East Indies, for Mahe, Seychelles, en route to New York, where she should arrive about Dec. 1.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Pine Beach Station.
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Phelps. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. On an inspection trip with the House Naval Committee. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MIANTONOMOH, M. Chief Bttn. Eugene M. Isaacs. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PEORIA. Bttn. Harold Olsen. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
 POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
 SEVERN. Lieut. Comdr. Herbert G. Gates. Placed out of commission Aug. 28 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 SYLPH. C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, N.Y.
 Address there.
 TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
 TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.
 WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Theodor Porter. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 WASH. C.G., 2 guns. Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.

Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Thomas E. Howard. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Will be placed in reserve about Sept. 1.
 ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh ordered to command. Will be placed in reserve about Sept. 1.
 FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy. Comdr. James P. Parker ordered to command. Will be placed in reserve about Sept. 1.
 NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McEl P. Huse. At the Naval Academy. Will be placed in reserve about Sept. 1.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander.
 Send mail to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
 PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
 SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
 PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.
 NINA (tender). Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Blakely, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Wainwright, Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Truxton; and the submarines Albatross, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedobat). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FARRAGUT (torpedobat). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 FOX (torpedobat). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 STILETTO (torpedobat). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. De-frees. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
 FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Woods Hole, Mass. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George E. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
 FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 HANCOCK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, B.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 PENSACOLA, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield ordered to command.
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). William F. Low, retired. Left Boston July 25 for summer cruise, and from Aug. 1 until about the middle of September the Enterprise will be in Long Island Sound and on the Massachusetts coast; from Sept. 15 until about Oct. 15 the ship will be in the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her annual cruise.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
 Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
 Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
 Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
 Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
 Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.
 Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
 Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
 Granite State, New York city.
 Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Inca, Fall River, Mass.
 Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.
 Newark, New York city.
 Oneida, Washington, D.C.
 Pinta, San Diego, Cal.
 Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
 Puritan, Washington, D.C.
 Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
 Shenandoah, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Stranger, New Orleans, La.
 Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
 Active, San Francisco, Cal.
 Alice, Norfolk, Va.
 Ancho, New York city.
 Chickasaw, New York.
 Choctaw, Washington.
 Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
 Iroquois, at Honolulu.
 Iwana, Boston, Mass.
 Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
 Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
 Modoc, League Island, Pa.
 Narkeeta, New York.
 Nerine, Portsmouth, N.H.
 Osceola, Guantanamo, Cuba.
 Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
 Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.
 Piscataqua, Cavite, P.I.
 Pontiac, New York.
 Powhatan, New York.
 Rapido, Cavite, P.I.
 Rocket, Norfolk, Va.
 Samoset, League Island, Pa.
 Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
 Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.
 Sotoyomo, Puget Snd., Wash.
 Standish, Annapolis, Md.
 Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.
 Traffic, New York.
 Triton, Washington, D.C.
 Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
 Uncas, Provincetown, Mass.
 Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
 Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

Pennacook, Norfolk, Va.
 Pentucket, New York.
 Wabnetta, Norfolk, Va.
 Wompatuck, Cavite, P.I.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at League Island.
 Baltimore, at New York.
 Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
 Boston, at Puget Sound.
 Boxer, at Newport.
 Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Celtic, at Boston, Mass.
 Constitution, at Boston.
 Craven, at Newport.
 Culgoa, at New York.
 Dahlgren, at Newport.
 Columbia, at League Island.
 Detroit, at Boston.
 Eagle, at Norfolk.
 Fortune, at Mare Island.
 Frolic, at Cavite.
 General Alava, at Cavite.
 Gloucester, at Pensacola.
 Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.
 Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.
 Hist. Newport, R.I.
 Hornet, at Norfolk.
 Huntress, at League Island.
 Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.
 Justin, at Cavite.
 Katahdin, at League Isl.
 Lawrence, at League Island.
 McKee, at Newport.
 Macdonough, at Pensacola.
 Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.
 Marblehead, at Mare Island.
 Mariveles, at Cavite.
 Massachusetts, at New York.
 Mindoro, at Cavite.
 Minneapolis, at League Isl.
 Montgomery, at League Isl.
 Morrill, at Newport.
 Nashville, at Boston.
 New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
 Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 New York, at Boston.
 Nipsic, at Puget Sound.
 Oregon, at Puget Sound.
 Panther, at New York.
 Pampanga, at Cavite.
 Paul Jones, at Mare Island.
 Petrel, at Mare Island.
 Pike, Mare Island, Cal.
 Princeton, at Puget Sound.
 Ranger, at Cavite.
 Relief, at Mare Island.
 Restless, at Norfolk.
 Rowan, at Puget Sound.
 Samar, at Cavite.
 San Francisco, at Norfolk.
 Severn, at Annapolis.
 Siren, at Norfolk.
 Solace, at Mare Island.
 Sylvia, at New York.
 Talbot, at Annapolis.
 Terror, at League Island.
 Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
 Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
 Vixen, at Pensacola.
 Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
 Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.
 Wyoming, at Mare Island.
 Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

MEMORANDA 77, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUG. 1, 1907.

Publishes decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the following:
 Quarters, Commutation of: Temporarily absent from permanent station.—An officer receiving commutation of quarters and ordered to "special temporary" duty on a ship for a practice cruise with midshipmen is on temporary duty and entitled to commutation of quarters.
 Appropriations: "Contingent Marine Corps": Scope.—Under the clause in the appropriation "Contingent Marine Corps" for emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising at home or abroad impossible to anticipate or classify, the expenditures payable are only such as are for the Marine Corps and authorized by law.

Deposit of Funds: Proceeds, purchase of discharge by enlisted men.—The proceeds of the refund by enlisted men when discharge is purchased become a part of the public moneys and are required to be turned into the Treasury as "Miscellaneous receipts."
 Newspaper: authority for.—The fact that an advertisement was published by the auctioneer without the knowledge or consent of the officer having in charge the sale of a condemned horse would seem good ground for the discharging officer's refusal to pay the cost of it, but is no good reason why it should be allowed in the accounts of the discharging officer in view of the prohibitive terms of Section 3828, Revised Statutes.

Heat and Light Allowance: Construction corps, corps of civil engineers, and professors of mathematics.—The allowance of heat and light provided for officers of the Army by the Army Appropriation Act of March 2, 1907, is a separate and distinct allowance from commutation of quarters, and the granting of the one allowance to naval constructors does not convey any right to the other. Therefore, naval constructors, assistant naval constructors, civil engineers, assistant civil engineers, and professors of mathematics are not entitled to the allowance of heat and light.
 Court-Martial Prisoners: Pay after expiration of enlistment.—A marine held after expiration of enlistment as a prisoner at large for dishonorable discharge is not entitled to pay.
 Paymasters' Clerks: Fleet paymasters; appointment and pay terminate.—The pay of a fleet pay clerk ceases upon the termination of the duty of the paymaster with whom he was appointed to serve, including time of settling accounts, and he cannot be paid for time spent in travel to his home after the pay officer's duty as fleet pay officer was completed and accounts settled.

Paymasters' Clerks: Traveling expenses; prior to being qualified for appointment.—Traveling expenses are allowed only to officers and employees of the Government, and therefore a paymaster's clerk is not entitled to reimbursement of traveling expenses incurred prior to being qualified for appointment, for, as a matter of fact, he was not a paymaster's clerk when the traveling expenses were incurred.
 Paymasters' Clerks: Fee for execution of oath of office.—There is no authority to charge to the Government the fee paid for administering the oath of office, since it is the duty of persons receiving appointments from the Government to qualify themselves for the office.
 Pay, Enlisted Men, Navy: One-fourth additional for detention beyond expiration of enlistment; at own request.—When an enlisted man is detained in the Service beyond the expiration of his enlistment, which detention is incidental to and the result of his own request, he is not entitled to the one-fourth additional pay for such detention, as it does not come under the purview of Section 1422, Revised Statutes.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 23.—Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Bitler detached duty in command Supply, naval station, Guam, I.L., etc.; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Fletcher to duty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the 2d Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1907.

Lieut. W. M. Hunt detached duty Alabama; to home, leave one month, thence to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Lieut. A. Pratt detached duty Des Moines, Oct. 1, 1907; to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. G. W. S. Castle additional duty in command Shark.
 Lieut. L. S. Shapley detached duty command Shark; to home, leave one month, thence to Des Moines.

Midshipman F. J. Fletcher detached duty Ohio, Sept. 9, 1907; to Eagle.
 Midshipman P. H. Hammond detached duty Ohio, Sept. 9, 1907; to Eagle.
 Midshipman J. J. London detached duty Eagle, Sept. 7, 1907; to Georgia.
 Midshipman R. L. Lowman detached duty Eagle, Sept. 7, 1907; to Georgia.

Midshipman E. F. Clement to Georgia, Sept. 9, 1907.
 Chief Carp. A. Burke to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about Aug. 31, 1907.
 Chief Carp. E. W. Poole, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection torpedo and auxiliary accounts of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

AUG. 24.—Lieut. J. V. Babcock detached duty in command Lawrence, Sept. 9; to home and wait orders.
 Ensign E. Friedrich to command Lawrence Sept. 9.
 Midshipman R. S. Edwards detached duty Missouri, Sept. 9; to Stewart.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Dorsey detached duty Navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Ia.; to Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, for examination for promotion, then wait orders.
 Chief Gun. R. Ward detached duty Nebraska; to the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

AUG. 25.—SUNDAY.

AUG. 26.—Comdr. W. L. Rodgers to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Sept. 1.
 Lieut. W. McDowell to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Sept. 1.
 Lieut. J. V. Babcock to naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., Oct. 1.

Lieut. G. Chase detached special temporary duty, Bureau of Navigation; to duty in charge of the Navy recruiting station, Pittsburg, Pa.

Asst. Civil Engr. G. S. Burrell detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks; to naval station, Charleston, S.C.
 Asst. Civil Engr. R. M. Warfield, detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AUG. 27.—Lieut. J. A. Campbell, jr., detached duty Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Ensign W. R. Raudenbush resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect Sept. 9, 1907.
 Surg. M. S. Elliott detached duty Olympia; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to California.
 P.A. Surg. C. M. Oman detached duty Arkansas; to Illinois, Sept. 9.

P.A. Surg. C. H. DeLaney detached duty Florida; to navy yard, New York.
 Asst. Surg. E. A. Vickery detached duty Illinois; to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Paymr. A. S. Peters resignation as a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy accepted to take effect Sept. 30, 1907.
 Pharm. J. C. Martin detached duty Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Pharm. L. O. Schetty detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
 E. E. Reynolds detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

AUG. 28.—Comdr. F. W. Kellogg commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1907.
 Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Moody commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 12, 1907.
 Lieut. R. M. Griswold commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from May 2, 1907.

Lieut. C. A. Abele detached duty Nebraska; to Chicago.
 Lieut. T. R. Kurtz to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign J. H. Blackburn to Chicago.
 Asst. Surg. A. McK. Jones sick leave revoked; to the Navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa.

Chief Bttn. J. Clancy commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from May 7, 1907.
 Bttn. J. Leckie to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

War. Mach. J. L. McCormack to the Bath Iron Works, Me., duty connection Chester, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.
 War. Mach. W. F. Mullinix detached duty Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. A. M. Jones appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy; duty Kearsarge.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., commander 3d Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Manila, P.I., Aug. 29, 1907: Passed Asst. Paymr. J. Manpila detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home. Comdr. J. C. Gilmore detached command Helena; to home. Comdr. R. M. Hughes detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to command Helena. Lieut. C. M. Tozer to Rainbow. Midshipman L. D. Causey detached Rainbow; to Dale.

AUG. 29.—Comdr. H. O. Dunn to Baltimore; report to supervisor of naval auxiliaries for duty.
 Paymr. F. G. Pyne to naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., as general storekeeper and pay officer.

Paymr. P. G. Kennard from duty at naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.; to home.
 Bttn. A. Madison to naval training station, Newport.

Gun. J. Manning from navy yard, Washington; to navy yard, Mare Island.
 Gun. H. A. Evans to Nebraska.

Carp. J. L. Jones from navy yard, New York; to Dixie.
 Capt. C. Greenwell ordered from Dixie and granted one month's leave.

War. Mach. D. J. McCarthy to navy yard, Boston.
 A. N. Dunlap appointed a paymaster's clerk, and ordered to duty on the Lancaster.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 23.—First Lieut. Albert Hamilton ordered to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty.

AUG. 26.—Capt. Charles B. Taylor detached, Sept. 5, 1907, from marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and to duty in command of marines at naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico.
 First Lieut. Charles R. Sanderson detached from marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, upon reporting of Capt. Charles B. Taylor, and to Washington, D.C., and report to brigadier general, commandant.

AUG. 27.—Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, asst. Q.M., granted leave of absence from Aug. 31, 1907, to Sept. 9, 1907.

AUG. 28.—Capt. Edwin A. Jones, asst. Q.M., proceed from Seattle, Wash., to League Island, Pa., and report to commandant navy yard there for duty as post quartermaster at the marine barracks at that station.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 22.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister granted ten days' leave.
 Capt. T. D. Walker, retired from active service by direction of the President, having reached the age of sixty-four years.

AUG. 23.—First Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan ordered to resume duties on Alert.
 Second Lieut. W. A. Whittier granted thirty days' leave, with permission to apply for an extension.

Capt. P. W. Thompson granted thirty days' leave with permission to leave the U.S.
 Chief Engr. E. P. Webber granted thirty days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock granted thirty days' extension of leave.
 Second Asst. Engr. J. W. Glover ordered to Winona upon expiration of leave.

First Lieut. Charles Satterlee granted thirty days' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days.
 First Lieut. F. C. Billard granted thirteen days' leave.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr., granted five days' extension of leave.
 Third Lieut. T. A. Shanley ordered to the Dexter for temporary duty.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes granted thirty days' leave.
 AUG. 27.—Capt. J. H. Brown granted fifteen days' extension of leave.
 Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick granted ten days' extension of leave.

AUG. 28.—Capt. D. F. Tozier detached from duty with the life-saving service, ordered to his home and retired from active service for age by direction of the President as of Sept. 2, 1907.

Capt. Francis Tuttle detached from the Bear, and retired from active service for age, by direction of the President as of Sept. 4, 1907.

First Lieut. A. L. Gamble granted four days' leave.
 Second Lieut. W. A. O'Malley ordered to the Forward as executive officer upon expiration of leave.

Master's Mate James Bradley, of the revenue cutter Hudson, proved himself a competent fire chief on Aug. 26 at New York when he went to the aid of the officers and crew of the Altai, of the Atlas Line, who were fighting a blaze on the steamship's deck. The Hudson was taking some customs officials down the bay when Mr. Bradley noticed the fire fighting force at work on the Altai. He went alongside and directed the work of the Hudson's crew in checking the blaze.

An examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service will be held on Sept. 9, at the Barge Office, Battery Park, New York city. Candidates are required to make written application to take the examination, which will include both physical and mental tests, and applications should be addressed to Capt. Charles C. Fenger of the Revenue Cutter Service.

THE LEAVENWORTH SCHOOLS.

With increased facilities, as a result of the completion of the college building, the year 1907-8 of the Leavenworth Service schools, commencing Sept. 1, will begin under promising conditions, from which greatly increased and most beneficial results for the Army are expected. An examination of the list of student officers who have reported for a course of instruction indicates that the policy of requiring officers of no lower grade than captain to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School has already been inaugurated. Of the thirty-five student officers that compose next year's class one is a major, thirty-one captains, and the balance first lieutenants. The Signal School class consists of seventeen, of whom seven are captains and the remainder subalterns. The staff class has a membership of twenty-two, and of these nine are captains. Next year, of course, the membership of the last named schools will be entirely made up of captains, because the graduates from the Infantry and Cavalry School having a certain percentage are assigned to instruction therein. None other can enter.

The following changes in the personnel of the school faculty have been announced: Major D. H. Boughton, 11th Cav., from senior instructor, department of military art, to assist commandant of the schools, vice Major Beach, relieved; Major L. H. Beach, C.E., from senior instructor in the department of engineering, relieved from further duty at the Service schools, and Capt. E. T. Cole, 6th Inf., a member of the staff and serving in that department, assigned to the vacancy; Major John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., from instructor, department of military art, to senior instructor, same department; Major C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, to assistant commandant of Signal School, vice Major Squier, relieved; Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., to senior instructor of law department, vice Capt. H. O. Williams, 5th Inf., relieved; Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., senior instructor in department of languages, vice Capt. P. E. Traub, 13th Cav., relieved.

The officers whose names follow have been announced as instructors in the departments indicated: Department of Military Art—Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav.; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf., and Capt. Duncan K. Major, Jr., 27th Inf. Department of Engineering—Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E. U.S. Signal School—1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George A. Wiczorek, Sig. Corps.

Following is a list of student officers of the three schools, Staff, Signal and Infantry and Cavalry:

Staff Class: Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.; H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; G. F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; C. E. Stodier, 9th Cav.; M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; J. C. Raymond, 2d Cav.; C. D. Herron, 18th Inf.; Upton Birnie, Jr., 6th P.A.; 1st Lieut. B. Sharp, 3d Inf.; L. S. Morey, 12th Cav.; B. Palmer, 10th Cav.; R. Jackson, 12th Inf.; S. O. Faqua, 23d Inf.; M. E. Locke, 1st P.A.; C. F. Cox, 11th Cav.; D. H. Currie, 3d P.A.; R. L. Collins, 8th Cav.; R. E. Beebe, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. L. Fisher, 14th Cav.; G. C. Marshall, 30th Inf.; H. L. Hodges, 1st Cav.

The Signal School: Capt. D. J. Carr, Sig. Corps; A. T. Owen, 7th Inf.; I. J. Carr, 24th Inf.; J. B. Allison, 7th Inf.; A. S. Cowan, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Foster, 10th Cav.; V. E. Dixon, 5th Cav.; G. E. Kumpke, Sig. Corps; J. A. Moss, 22d Inf.; S. C. McGill, 4th Cav.; J. E. Ware, 14th Inf.; B. D. Poulis, 24th Cav.; 2d Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 5th Cav.; R. S. Bamberger, 7th Cav.; J. G. Winter, 6th Cav.

Infantry and Cavalry School: Major C. E. Dentier, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf.; Arthur Johnson, 18th Inf.; F. E. Lacey, 1st Inf.; G. D. Moore, 20th Inf.; T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; H. A. Smith, 15th Inf.; Alfonso Gray, 14th Cav.; G. E. Stocke, 8th Cav.; F. W. Kobbé, 21st Inf.; J. Ronayne, 28th Inf.; F. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; C. F. Crain, 27th Inf.; F. L. Wells, 11th Inf.; Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; F. LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav.; A. E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; R. J. Burt, 9th Cav.; R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf.; C. E. Hawkins, 2d Cav.; G. S. Goodale, 23d Inf.; J. W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; W. N. Fasset, 13th Inf.; C. H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; P. H. Mullan, 14th Inf.; R. E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; W. D. Chitty, 4th Cav.; C. B. Humphrey, 25d Inf.; J. N. Graham, 19th Inf.; Willey Howell, 6th Inf.; G. V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav.; D. T. Merrill, 7th Inf.; J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; F. W. Van Duyn, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Taylor, 11th Cav.; J. A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; A. L. Singleton, 5th Inf.

Following is a list of the instructors of the different departments not given in the changes above announced: Capt. M. F. Steele, 6th Cav.; R. D. Walsh, 9th Cav.; F. Sayre, 8th Cav.; J. A. Moss, 24th Inf.; F. LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav.; King Campbell, 1st Inf.; Henry Ross, 7th Inf.; O. L. Spaulding, Jr., 5th P.A.; J. A. Woodruff, C.E.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Kregar, 28th Inf.; S. Coleman, 9th Cav.; R. S. Fitch, 1st Cav.; W. N. Hughes, Jr., 13th Inf.; Veto. S. L. Hunter, 2d P.A.

Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav., the secretary and disbursing officer of the Leavenworth Service Schools since 1903, has been relieved from this duty and Capt. E. E. Booth, 7th Cav., announced as his successor. The services to the schools by Captain Davis have been invaluable. Much credit must always attach to this officer for his accomplishments there. The office of secretary is one which requires a man of many varied qualifications; he must possess executive abilities of the highest order; he must be above all things a diplomat. As the mouth-piece of the commandant and the school staff he is required to give ear to all who come; to decide quickly and with judgment. He must give answer to please those who may wish a "yes," but are given a "no" instead. These demands of the secretary were filled with rare ability. The fact that every graduate of the schools departed with a kind word for its secretary is evidence that he contributed a good share towards their success and the very high reputation they have attained, which, it is hoped, they will continue to merit. Captain Davis goes to the General Staff. Captain Booth, his successor, largely fills the requirements referred to and his selection is an additional proof that the Chief of Staff means to give these Service Schools all the support demanded in the way of executive ability and men fitted to impart instruction.

The schedule for the three schools has been issued and is now in the hands of the student officers.

A revised edition of pamphlets on surveying by Major T. H. Rees, C.E., for the use of the student officers is now being issued from the Staff College press. These pamphlets are later to be issued in book form as a text book for the schools. The matter they contain is very comprehensive and prepared in such form as to be easily mastered.

The two Mexican officers, Lieutenants Landa and Monter, will not be members of the student class of the Signal School as had been expected. It is understood that the Signal School is not open to officers of foreign services. The academic board has, however, recommended that these two gentlemen be authorized to remain another year as members of the Infantry and Cavalry School class, so that they may be able to graduate next year. Lack of knowledge of English proved a considerable bar to progress, but otherwise they were quite proficient. Both were popular among the student officers.

General Hall's address to the graduating class of 1907 has been issued from the Staff College press in neatly printed form. Concerning the detail of officers to the school, General Hall said: "Every commanding officer having the interest of his regiment at heart, as I am sure all do, should designate, one year in advance, two or more

officers from whom, at the proper time, one should be selected to come to this school. These especially selected officers, and as many more as can be detailed, should then be placed in your charge for as thorough instruction as possible in the course followed here. You will see what a vast help this would be to the officers detailed and the immense benefit to all regiments. Regimental pride would have a body of highly trained and educated officers second to none in any other army, and the fame of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Army Staff College would reach to all nations."

A supplementary report to the annual report of the Leavenworth schools for 1906 has just been issued and gives much valuable information on the "marking system," a subject which has been the cause for a great deal of discussion among academic boards and some dissatisfaction among the student body. In his report for 1906 General Bell published as an appendix comments and recommendations by commandants and instructors on the marking system, adding his own views to the effect that he "hoped before any commandant consents to recommend a change in the system he will carefully read and consider the contents of this appendix." Upon the publication of this report the General caused a copy to be sent to all the graduates for 1906, requesting that they let him know, by personal letter, their unbiased opinion respecting the advisability of maintaining the marking system and competition as then conducted. Sixty-five officers responded and their replies have been compiled, and omitting names, are published. The academic board has made its report on the question and concludes with the following recommendation: "That in the theoretical part of a subject, partial examinations on that portion of the subject already covered may in the judgment of the head of the department occasionally be given to the class. Such partial examinations may be oral or written or both oral and written, and the marks made on such partial examinations shall be combined with those made at the final examination to determine standing in the theoretical part of that subject. It is recommended that in conducting examinations both partial and final, all questions and problems be made practical and illustrative of principles."

FORT MONROE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

G.O. 178, AUG. 28, 1907, WAR DEPT.

The regulations governing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., published in G.O. 181, W.D., Oct. 20, 1906, are rescinded and the following regulations for the government of the special service school at that post are hereby announced:

1. The school will be known as the Coast Artillery School and there will be three departments of instruction, viz: (I) Department of Artillery and Gun Defense, including Artillery proper; Artillery Defense; Explosives; Ballistics; Artillery Defense (advanced); Explosives (advanced); (II) Department of Electricity and Mine Defense, including Submarine Mining; Submarine Defense; Power; Electricity; Power (advanced); Electricity (advanced); (III) Department for Enlisted Specialists, including instruction for electrical specialists, mechanical specialists, artillery specialists.

The object of the school is to prepare officers and enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps for the active duties of their arm of the Service; to make research in such branches of science as relate to practical gunnery, submarine mining and torpedoes in coast defense; to make such experiments and to disseminate such knowledge as may be desirable in the interest of the Coast Artillery Service.

2. The Coast Artillery School will consist of a commandant, a secretary, and such directors of departments, instructors, student officers, and enlisted men and troops as may be assigned to it for duty or instruction by orders from the War Department.

THE COMMANDANT OF THE SCHOOL.

3. The general administration of the school is intrusted to the commandant. In case of absence or disability of the commandant the senior artillery officer present for duty at Fort Monroe will act in his place.

4. The commandant will make application to the Adjutant General of the Army for such articles as may be required for the school, and will submit to him annually on the first day of September a report setting forth the progress and needs of the school. The commandant will direct the expenditure of such quantities of material as may be authorized and necessary for the purposes of instruction.

5. The funds appropriated for the support of the school and for the purchase of school property will be disbursed on vouchers approved by the commandant.

6. On or before the first day of June of each year the commandant will submit to the Adjutant General of the Army a detailed program of instruction to be carried out at the school. After this program shall have been approved by the Secretary of War it will be returned by the Adjutant General of the Army to the commandant, who will publish it for the information and guidance of the officers on duty at the school. It will remain in force until further modified by the Secretary of War.

INSTRUCTORS.

7. The directors of departments, instructors, and student officers will be exempt from all extraordinary staff duties, garrison routine, court-martial duty (except in case of necessity), such drills and ceremonies as are not included in the course of instruction, and, in general, from all duties which would interfere with the performance of their school duties. Enlisted men assigned for special instruction will be excused from routine garrison duty.

8. When practicable instructors will be senior in rank to student officers, but whether senior or junior instructors while in the execution of their duty will be accorded the respect due to their position.

9. Property purchased for the special use of any department will be accounted for by the director of that department. He will receipt for it and render to the commandant semi-annual returns and abstracts of expenditures and stores, and he will render similar returns whenever he shall be relieved from duty in the department.

THE SECRETARY.

10. The adjutant of the Artillery District of the Chesapeake will be the secretary of the school. He will be the custodian of the records, books, and property of the school; the disbursing officer of the funds, and the recorder of the school board. He will conduct the correspondence of the school and promulgate the orders of the commandant.

11. The school library will be maintained separately and apart from the post library. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, map, or other property belonging to the school the person responsible for such loss or damage will reimburse the United States by the payment of the actual value of the article or the cost of repairs. The amount to be paid will be assessed by the secretary of the school and his action, when approved by the commandant, will be final.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

12. A school board to consist of the commandant and directors of departments will arrange the program of instruction as to subjects, methods, and allotment of time; prescribe the character and scope of the examinations and re-examinations; supervise the publication of the Journal of the United States Artillery and of Artillery Notes and Memoranda; investigate and report upon such technical artillery subjects as may be referred to it by the War Department, and will determine finally all questions of proficiency of students; provided that no action of the board which changes the regulations or the course of instruction shall be final until approved by the Secretary of War.

13. The school board will meet at such times as the commandant may think advisable. The deliberations of the school

board will be confidential; its decisions, until duly published, will also be confidential.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

14. The course of instruction will be practical as far as possible. It will commence on the first day of September of each year, or on the following Monday when the first falls on Sunday, and the sessions of the school will be held daily until the first day of the following August for the officers' division and the first day of the following July for the enlisted men's division, except on Saturdays, Sundays, authorized holidays, and the period from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5, both dates inclusive.

EXAMINATIONS.

15. Examinations will be held under such rules as the school board may prescribe as soon as practicable after the close of instruction in each subject, and the questions, problems, and practical exercises will be identical for all student officers.

16. In case a student officer can not be examined with his class, owing to sickness or other cause, he will be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the questions, problems, and practical exercises will be similar to those given in the general examination.

17. The attainment of 75 per cent. of the maximum in any subject will be considered a satisfactory examination.

18. An officer declared deficient in any subject may apply at once, in writing, for a re-examination and such re-examination will be held with as little delay as practicable.

19. Officers who have been unable to complete the entire course will be furnished with certificates of proficiency, signed by the commandant, in such subjects as shall have been satisfactorily completed.

20. Certificates of proficiency in any subject, whether given at a garrison or a service school, will not excuse a student officer from either practical work or recitation in the same subject at the Coast Artillery School.

GRADUATION.

21. An officer who passes successfully through the entire course of instruction will receive a diploma setting forth his proficiency.

22. For record at the school and at the War Department the officers' class upon graduation will be arranged in order of merit as follows:

(a) Honor graduates: The first five of each class according to class rank. They will be borne upon the Army Register as honor graduates of the school.

(b) Graduates: Those who have obtained an average of 75 per cent. in every subject. They will be borne upon the Army Register as graduates of the school.

23. For publication the honor graduates will be arranged according to merit on one list; all other graduates alphabetically on a separate list.

24. Except as provided in G.O. 104, W.D., May 9, 1907, honor graduates will be exempted for a period of five years after graduation from professional examinations for promotion in those subjects which are covered by their diplomas; other graduates will be exempted in like manner for a period of two years.

25. The commandant will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army at the close of each term a report of the standing of the officers' class.

ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

26. During the school year 1907-1908 the students in the department for enlisted specialists will be candidates for the position of master gunner, and will consist of such first-class gunners as may be designated in orders from the War Department. To be so designated a candidate must make application through military channels, to the commandant of the school before April 15 of any year, must be a trained soldier of good habits, and must satisfy his commanding officer of his ability to pursue successfully the course at the school.

27. A candidate who complies with the foregoing conditions will be examined at his post under the direction of his commanding officer, in the following subjects: (a) Penmanship; (b) Spelling; (c) Arithmetic.

28. The examinations will be written, will take place in the presence of a designated officer, and will be upon questions previously prepared by the school board. The examination papers will be forwarded directly to the commandant, who will on the first day of June of each year forward to the Adjutant General of the Army his recommendations as to the candidates to be selected. The candidates finally selected by the Chief of Artillery will, on his application to the Adjutant General of the Army, be discharged from the Service for the convenience of the Government. Men so discharged will on the date following that of the discharge be re-enlisted for the organizations to which they belonged and ordered to report at the school on the first day of September following. Their discharge papers will not be delivered to them until they shall have re-enlisted. The warrants of non-commissioned officers will be continued in the grades which they hold on the date of such discharge, unless discontinued for cause other than that of discharge.

29. The course of instruction for master gunners will be both theoretical and practical and will embrace the following subjects: (a) Mechanics (including elementary algebra, geometry, trigonometry and mechanics). (b) Range tables and seacoast engineering (elements and principles). (c) Artillery material, mechanical drawing, photography.

30. Enlisted men who successfully complete the prescribed course will be furnished with certificates of proficiency and will be reported by the commandant to the War Department as eligible for appointment as master gunners. Those who fail to pass will be ordered to rejoin their companies.

DISCIPLINE.

31. Discipline will be maintained by the rules prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the school.

ATTENDANCE OF MILITIA OFFICERS AT THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

32. Officers of militia coast artillery organizations may attend the school under regulations identical with those providing for attendance of militia officers at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. They will not be required to be examined in the subject of hippology.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Aug. 26, 1907.

Mrs. Frances M. Hinkle has returned to Fort Warren after a pleasant visit spent in Albany. Capt. Charles R. Lloyd has joined his new regiment at Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Wallace, with their little daughter Eulalie and Mrs. Bude, Mrs. Wallace's mother, left Fort Warren last week. Captain Wallace goes to Fort Totten to school.

A court-martial is being held at Fort Warren, of which Captain Kephart, of Fort Strong, is the president and Captain Long, of Fort Andrews, is the judge advocate; practically all of the officers in the district are members of the court.

The 151st Company, Captain Zollars commanding, has been assigned to Battery William Saunders, the new battery of 6-inch guns which was completed at Fort Revere last fall, but which has never been used, owing to the lack of men necessary to man it. Part of the 120th Company at Fort Strong left there on Tuesday for Fort Constitution; it will be the nucleus of the company to be formed there.

Major Clarence P. Townsley goes to Fort Barrancas; Mrs. Townsley has returned from Maine. Capt. J. Storck and Lieut. G. L. Gearhart have arrived at Fort Banks. Lieut. G. A. Taylor has joined his company at Fort Andrews. Lieut. Thomas Clark arrived at Fort Revere on Saturday evening.

Mr. Page, the manager of the Hotel Pemberton in Hull, gave a complimentary ball on Saturday evening, to which the officers and ladies stationed at the harbor posts were invited. Major Cree, Miss Margarite Cree, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett with their guests, and Lieutenant Clark and Dr. Stockard, all of Fort Revere, attended. A number of parties were arranged at the other posts, but a dense fog coming up prevented the boats from running. A delightful supper was served, and music was furnished by the 10th U.S. Artillery band. Mrs. Uman, mother of Mrs. Greene, wife of

White Rock

The selection of connoisseurs in every civilized country—the choice in critical American Homes.

"The Champagne of Waters"



Capt. Lewis D. Greene, retired, entertained the Army people at supper after the dance in The Inn.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, the department commander, with his aide, Captain Bowley, made his annual inspection of the district on Sunday. After they had inspected Forts Warren, Strong and Andrews they dined at the Hotel Pemberton, and at 5 o'clock drove up to Fort Revere. Colonel Homer, Major Townsley, Captains Todd and Howell, of the district, accompanied General Grant on his inspection.

Col. Leverett H. Walker, the new district commander, arrived at Fort Banks on Sunday.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 26, 1907.

Major and Mrs. Kennedy, who have just returned from the Philippines, are the guests for a short time of Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, before going to Fort D. A. Russell. Lieut. William R. McCleary has gone to Fort Caswell, N.C.

Chaplain and Mrs. H. Percy Silver entertained most charmingly at dinner Sunday for the Misses Helen and Isabel Smith, their guests being Capt. O. A. Martin, Lieutenants Fitch, West and Lockett. Mrs. Koehler, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. D. B. Anthony, sr., arrived Monday from the Philippines and Japan. Mrs. Koehler will go later to Fort Snelling, Minn. Major and Mrs. Perkins, 18th Inf., spent Monday with friends here. They are now en route to Maine, and will return in the autumn. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, who are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, will spend the winter at the Presidio of San Francisco. Capt. E. G. Peyton has returned from Columbus, Miss. Capt. A. L. Dade left for a ten days' visit with his family at Fort Sill, Okla.

The 18th Infantry band returned Monday from Mayville, Mo., where they have been for the past ten days. The men report a successful trip and an enjoyable time.

Capt. Walter H. Gordon is spending a week at his old home at Melville, La. Capt. John McClintock, 18th Cav., who has been military attaché at Vienna, was the guest of friends for a few days during the week, going from here to Camp Perry, Ohio.

The ball game Sunday afternoon between the 18th Infantry nine and the Kansas City Stock Yards team was one of the best of the season. Zimmens pitched for the Infantry, and was at his best. The score was 4-0 in favor of the Infantry, whose line-up was as follows: Watts, l.f.; Dillingham, 3b.; Alf, c.f.; McBreen, r.f.; Sergeant, 2b.; Russell, 1b.; Nally, ss.; Smith, c.; Zimmens, p.

Capt. W. T. Merry, of Fort Sam Houston, who has been spending a few days with friends here, left Tuesday for New York. Captains Davis and Booth were among the guests at a dinner given Wednesday evening by Mr. E. A. Kelly. Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., has returned from Lincoln, Neb. Major Frederick Perkins, 13th Inf., is here awaiting the arrival of his regiment from the islands. Capt. William D. Chittly arrived Tuesday from Manila. Lieut. William N. Hensley has returned from a visit with friends. Lieut. W. N. Hughes returned Friday from Luddington, Mich., and will leave shortly for Fort Riley.

Miss Polly Young entertained most charmingly Tuesday evening with cards, the game of hearts being played. Miss Young's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Grote, the Misses Helen and Isabel Smith, of Topeka, Misses Margery Wood, Taylor, McGruder, Mrs. H. Percy Silver, Capt. C. A. Martin, Lieutenants Jordan, Lockett, West and Taylor. Miss Marie Dods-worth, who has spent the past year with her sister, Mrs. H. G. Stahl, returned Friday from Lincoln, N.D. Capt. F. D. Evans returned Tuesday from Fort Sheridan. Capt. R. E. Raymond, who has been ill for some time, will spend the remainder of the summer in the mountains. Lieut. W. O. E. Nicholson, of Fort Riley, was the guest of friends here Wednesday. Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill has returned from Portland, Me. Miss Polly Young attended the dancing party given by the young society men Thursday evening at the Fair Association Park. Mrs. A. L. Singleton arrived Tuesday to join her husband, Lieutenant Singleton. Capt. William H. Oury spent Wednesday here.

The 18th Infantry band will leave next Tuesday for Platte City, Mo., to play at Platte County Fair.

Major L. H. Beach and family, who have been the guests of General Hall, and the Misses Hall, left Friday for Jacksonville, Fla. Lieut. Col. William Partridge attended the matinee of the "Prince of Artilery" left Thursday for their overland trip to Fort Riley. Major E. A. Miller was in command. The march will be by way of Topeka and St. Mary's.

Lieuts. Arturo Certucha and Rodolfo Casillas, of the Mexican Army, are spending a few days at this post, the guests of Lieut. Jorge Landu, of the same service. They attended the Artillery School at Fort Riley last year, and are now waiting for permission to take the course this year. Lieut. William Guthrie, C.E., was a visitor here for a few days this week, after which he went to Havana, Cuba.

A large number of Leavenworth people attended the band concert Thursday evening. The concert was above the average in excellence, and the program elicited many favorable com-

ments. A pleasing feature was the baritone solo by Corporal Desmond.

Miss Bessie Taylor, daughter of Major C. W. Taylor, 18th Cav., who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, is very much improved. Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf., has arrived from Manila.

The reception given Friday evening by the officers of the Fort Leavenworth Club to the officers of the Service schools and their wives, and also to the officers who are late arrivals here, was a brilliant success. The rooms of the club were elaborately decorated and the library was cleared for dancing, the music being furnished by the 18th Infantry band. The guests were greeted by Brig. Gen. Charles B. Hall, the Misses Hall, Col. and Mrs. George S. Young and Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray. A delightful supper was served.

Lieut. A. P. Watts, 18th Inf., will leave Sept. 3 for a two weeks' visit with relatives at Beaumont, Texas. Mr. Blunt Ripley entertained delightfully with a porch party, at his home, Saturday evening. The lawn and veranda were elaborately decorated with Japanese lanterns and American flags, and music and guessing contests were the diversions of the evening. A delicious course supper was served. About thirty young people of the post and city enjoyed Mr. Ripley's hospitality. Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe and Miss Dora O'Keefe, who are now visiting relatives in Cincinnati, Ohio, will be the guests, en route home, of Chaplain O'Keefe at Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga.

Mrs. H. Percy Silver entertained delightfully with an informal tea Sunday evening for her guests, the Misses Helen and Isabel Smith. Mrs. A. R. Dillingham returned Sunday from a month's sojourn at Colorado Springs, Colo. Lieut. Col. Granger Adams will spend a few days with friends at Fort Riley. Lieut. Herndon Sharp, 18th Inf., has returned from a visit to New Orleans, and South Carolina. Lieut. S. L. Pike has gone to Saranac, N.Y., where he will remain for a month. Lieut. A. H. Jones has gone to Camp Perry, Ohio.

A most interesting game of baseball was played Sunday afternoon between the post team and the Smith Baking team of Kansas City. The game resulted in a score of 11-1 in favor of the post team.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27, 1907.

Upon the arrival Saturday afternoon of the U.S.S. Olympia, Capt. T. B. Howard commanding, who has been in command of the summer squadron on the cruise of midshipmen, came to the Naval Academy for the purpose of discussing several matters with the Superintendent, preparatory to the termination of the cruise. Captain Howard also desired to come here ahead of the other vessels, in order to arrange for his formal assignment to duty at sea. It is expected that Captain Howard will be placed in command of one of the new battleships. Captain Howard for two years was secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, and in that capacity had charge of the distribution of tickets for the annual football games. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, head coach of the football team, has been acting secretary of the association during the summer. A permanent secretary will be chosen within the next few weeks, and the selection will be between Lieut. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin and Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. The latter held the position several years ago.

The monitor Florida, of the summer practice fleet, arrived in Annapolis Roads Monday morning, and the Nevada and shipmates arrived Tuesday. The first and third classes of midshipmen, the members of which are divided among the different vessels, will go on leave on Wednesday.

Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin C. Bryan reported Monday and will assume charge as head of the department of modern languages. Prof. W. E. Olivet also reported Monday. He was recently reappointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Vincent Valdez in the department of modern languages. Mr. Olivet was, at the time of his reappointment, in South America.

Comdr. W. S. Benson, commandant of midshipmen, has made an innovation in the new fourth class by devoting an hour four times a week to the practice of patriotic songs. He is anxious that all the midshipmen should be acquainted with the words and music of the "Star-Spangled Banner," "My Country! 'Tis of Thee," and the other well-known songs of that character. He has had copies of these and other songs printed, and a detachment of the fourth class, aided by some of the second class men of the Naval Academy choir, are practicing them from eight to nine o'clock in the evening on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, aided by volunteers from the upper class. The plan has worked well and the midshipmen appear to enjoy the practice exceedingly.

There are now twenty-four watchmen on duty, a sufficient number being assigned to Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's dormitory, throughout the night, so as to make it difficult for a midshipman to "French." A few nights ago three midshipmen were seen to leave quarters by a watchman. Roll call was ordered, and all three were caught. They had been in the Academy before, but resigned and had re-entered this summer, and were therefore familiar with working the game. Each received fifty demerits and has been restricted to the Naval Academy for several weeks.

The U.S.S. Severn, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates, U.S.N., commanding officer, which has been cruising with the fourth class, has returned. The Severn has made its last practice cruise for the summer, and will go out of commission next week.

Mayor Gordon H. Claude, of Annapolis, accompanied by City Clerk Phil E. Porter, in official capacity, called upon Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, a few days ago. The visit was in reference to that part of the report of the Wainwright Board bearing upon the immoral influences in Annapolis, which surround the candidates and the midshipmen. The subject was fully and freely discussed by the city and naval officials, and plans were made toward the betterment of existing conditions. Superintendent Badger deprecated the idea that any reflection had been cast upon Annapolis by the report, and said no such idea was intended, but it was meant to take some action to better conditions and surroundings for the moral uplift of candidates, who gather here from all parts of the Union, and for the midshipmen. The Mayor assured the Superintendent of his hearty co-operation in the matter.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1907.

At the twenty-eighth hop, held on Wednesday evening in Cullum Hall, was presented the usual brilliant spectacle of officers in full uniform, cadets in immaculate gray and white, and ladies in dainty evening gowns. Only the electric lights along the sides of the ceiling were used, the center lights having been left unlighted. The effect was a great improvement over the glare produced by the entire illumination. The guests were received by Mrs. Kent and Cadet Captain Cutrer. Among the numbers were many visiting officers; the members of the outgoing and incoming detail were well represented. The usual number of young ladies participated in this, the closing hop of the summer season. The hop card was in the form of a small Japanese fan. One side were painted figures of a cadet and young lady and the dancing program. The originality, durability and adaptability of such a card for present use and future worth as a souvenir can be appreciated.

Among the guests were: Col. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Miss Merrill, Col. and Mrs. Gandy, Miss Gandy, Col. and Mrs. Howze, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Harriet Hawkins, Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire, Gen. and Mrs. Farley, Gen. and Mrs. Price, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Miss Clark, Miss Aleshire, Mrs. Beverly W. Dunn, the Misses Dunn, Mrs. Crane, the Misses Crane, Miss Marguerite Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Constant E. Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs. Everest, Miss Everest, the Misses Knight, Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, the Misses Williams, Miss Manning, Miss Allen, Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong,

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Mrs. George W. Goethals, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Mitchell, Gen. and Mrs. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Symonds, Miss Dameron, Mrs. John M. Carson, of Washington; Mrs. E. V. Sumner, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Jones, Captain Newbold, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Ennis, Captain Exton, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Captain Paine, Mrs. S. S. Paine, Capt. and Mrs. Braden, Miss Braden, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Paine, Blodgett, Miss Mathews, Mrs. Schaffer, the Misses Schaffer, Capt. and Mrs. Traub, Captain Darrah, Lieutenants Honeycutt, Jewett, and many others.

The furlough class returned in time for mess hall dinner on the 28th, and were subsequently photographed in "cits" on the chapel steps, in accordance with long-established custom. After a very quiet week the drum and fife announced the return of the corps to camp at about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The weather was favorable during the march, a much needed rain having held off until Saturday morning.

Chaplain Brown, who has been acting chaplain during Mr. Travers's absence, preached his farewell sermon of the summer at the cadet chapel on Sunday morning. The usual cadet hop occurred on Monday, and the last concert in camp on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning the summer encampment, "Camp Michie," was brought to a close with the breaking of camp at 9:30 a.m., and the cadets marched to barracks, the improvements in which had reached a stage which admitted of their occupancy. The cadets having become settled in barracks will have much leisure time during the remainder of the week. Studies will be resumed on Sept. 1.

In the published itinerary of Prince Wilhelm, of Sweden, it is stated that he will visit West Point on Monday. Among recent visitors at the post registered at the hotel have been Mrs. George W. Goethals, Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Col. S. E. Allen, Miss Allen, the Misses Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, Miss Manning, Major E. K. Webster, Mrs. and Miss Webster, Mrs. Fletcher Knight, and the Misses Knight, of Rochester, Mrs. and Miss Everest, Miss Hawkins is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Eowise. Mrs. John M. Carson is a guest of her son, Major John M. Carson, jr.

The funeral of Sergeant Meisel, formerly of Engineers, was held with full military honors on Tuesday afternoon. Services were held at the cadet chapel, interment at post cemetery. Chaplain Travers returned to the post on Monday.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 23, 1907.

Mrs. Johnson entertained informally Saturday evening at bridge. Among the players were: Mesdames Pickering, Smedburg, Graves, Webster, Estes, Wilson, Ripley and Rust and Colonel Garrard and Dr. Mount. Mrs. Bowen won a very pretty cup and saucer, and Dr. Mount a handsome vase. Mrs. Bowen and mother, Mrs. Alfred, were hostesses at a dinner Sunday evening. The guests were: Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Stone. Monday evening Mrs. Pickering entertained a few members of the bridge club, Mmes. Webster, Lewis, Estes, Johnson and Colonel Garrard. Lieut. and Mrs. Ripley entertained a number of friends Tuesday evening with bridge. Mrs. Johnson winning the prize, a book; among others present were: Mrs. and Miss Pickering, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rust, Capt. and Mrs. Stritzinger, Colonel Garrard and Doctor Mount. A Dutch supper was served later.

Mrs. Stritzinger was hostess on Wednesday afternoon at a tea in honor of Miss Kinsey, who is her house guest. Mrs. Pickering poured tea and Mrs. Rust coffee at an attractively decorated table. Mrs. Cornthwaite, who has been the house guest of her sister, Mrs. Graves, for several weeks, acted as hostess Wednesday afternoon, entertaining twenty members of the euchre club.

Mrs. Wilson and little daughter left Monday to visit relatives in Philadelphia. Mrs. Burleigh has gone to San Francisco for a week's visit with friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton have returned from a month's leave. Mrs. and Miss Mount, wife and sister of Dr. Mount, are spending a few days in San Jose, Cal. Mrs. Burnham, wife of Major Burnham, left Thursday morning, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Meacham, and her son, Ned, for Vancouver Barracks to join Major Burnham.

The past week has been a busy one; hostesses are obliged to consult with one another to avoid a clashing of dates. Mrs. Webster was hostess Wednesday evening at a euchre party. The rooms were attractively decorated with carnations and roses. The guests, who played at four tables, were: Mmes. Moon, Garrard, Hucksins, Prunty, Alfred, Harker, Graves, Stone, Graham, Cornthwaite, Pullen, Carrithers and Ahrens; Misses Harker, Moon, Guilfoyle, Cartwright and Alfred. The prize, a handsome picture of La France roses done in water color by the hostess, was won by Mrs. Moon. Mrs. Webster again entertained Friday evening for Mmes. Pickering, Chapman, Lewis, Graves, Johnson, Ripley, Rust, Pettit, Mount, Dalton and Bowen, the Misses Garrard, Mount and Pickering, who played bridge. A picture in water color of American beauties, painted by Mrs. Webster, was the prize. An interesting event was an at home, given by Mrs. H. H. Chapman Thursday afternoon, to meet Mrs. and Miss Moon, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon. The rooms were attractively decorated with pink and white carnations, roses and marguerites. Mrs. Chapman was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Graves. Mrs. Lewis poured tea and Mrs. Estes served the chocolate. Mrs. Keefe assisting. The attractive rooms with so many handsomely gowned women were a sight good to look upon.

Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon and family, who have recently come to the regiment from Alaska, are being welcomed by many old

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friends, having belonged to the 20th U.S. Infantry for several years previous to a former promotion. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., entertained very delightfully Friday evening with four tables of bridge whist and one of five hundred. Among the guests were: Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rust, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Alford, Miss Barrow, Miss Guilfoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Ripley, Lieutenants Wilson, Halford, Pruyn, Early, and Dr. Mount. Mrs. Petty won a pretty souvenir coffee spoon; Lieut. and Mrs. Ripley won a finely decorated pitcher and a handsome picture; Mrs. Estes was given an embroidered and drawn work center-piece, and Dr. Mount a very pretty picture. A tempting supper was served.

PORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Port D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 26, 1907.

Port D. A. Russell is now really a brigade post, for Brig. Gen. Charles Morton has his appointment as commanding officer. His chief of staff, Major Chase W. Kennedy, arrived on Wednesday, and is quartered with the bachelors until his family arrives. Lieut. Lawrence Reed, 10th Inf., brother-in-law of Mrs. Sawtelle, has been in the post since Friday. Lieutenant Reed brought a number of recruits from Columbus Barracks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ned B. Rehkopf are being congratulated on the arrival of Miss Rehkopf, who will bear the name of her grandmother when she is enrolled as the daughter of the regiment—the 2d Regiment, Field Art.

Lieut. W. F. Jones has just arrived to join the 2d Field Artillery. He and his family are guests of Captain Griffin. Doctor Voorhies returned from two months' leave, which he spent at his home in Missouri. Dr. Dade returned from Kentucky with his brother-in-law, Mr. Clarke, who will spend a few weeks with him.

A moonlight ride in automobiles was one of the enjoyable events of the week for the Misses Taylor. In the party were Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, Captains Butler and Griffin, and Lieutenant Delaplaine. A camping party left Saturday for a week's end camping at the reservoir. Those in the party were Mrs. Keiffer, Miss Taylor, Dr. Dade, Lieutenant de Funiak and Mr. Clarke.

Lieut. Scott Baker returned from Manitou Springs and Denver, where he spent ten days' leave. Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 11th Inf., is spending his leave at Bar Harbor, Me. Tuesday evening the Fort Russell Social Club gave their weekly hop. Wednesday night the ladies of the post spent a delightful evening at the club playing billiards and pool. Later in the evening they enjoyed a Welsh rarebit at Lieutenant Delaplaine's. Major L. S. McCormick, I.G., arrived Wednesday and expects to remain in the garrison a few days longer; while here he is the guest of Major and Mrs. Blitchford. Mr. W. Campbell returned Thursday from a week's visit in Denver.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort DuPont, Del., Aug. 27, 1907.

Mrs. Woodhouse, of Brownsville, Texas, left on Tuesday after a week's visit with Chaplain and Mrs. Bell. Dr. and Mrs. Korn, of the quarantine station, gave a delightful moonlight sail on their boat, the Neptune, Tuesday evening. Those present from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton, Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Griswold, Lieutenant Farnival, Captain Goodfellow and Mr. Hoffman.

The Misses Clark, of "Greenlee," entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of their guest Miss Newton. Present from the post were Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, and Lieutenant Farnival. Mrs. F. C. Warner, of Delaware City, entertained at cards Friday afternoon. Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Bell and Miss Bell represented the post.

On Friday evening the officers held their fortnightly hop. Very few town people were present owing to the stormy weather. Music was furnished by the post orchestra. After the hop Capt. and Mrs. Landers entertained charmingly at supper at their quarters. A number of the officers attended the ball game in New Castle Saturday.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Knowlton entertained at dinner for Dr. Korn, of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, and Mrs. Korn, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins. Col. J. D. C. Hoskins and Mrs. Hoskins returned to the post on Monday after a two months' leave, spent at Atlantic City and New Rochelle, N.Y. Captain Goodfellow and Mr. Hoffman were the guests of the Misses Winchester at luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Farnival, mother of Lieutenant Farnival, returned from Atlantic City on Friday. The Misses Clark entertained at luncheon Tuesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Hopkins. Major Flagler, of the Engineer Corps, and Mrs. Flagler were visitors at the post on Monday.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. Newport News, Va.
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. At San Francisco, Cal., repairing.
BOUTWELL—Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.
CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fengar in charge. At New York.
CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.
DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.
FERRENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.
FORWARD—Capt. H. Emery. At Arundel Cove, Md.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. C. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.
MCCULLOUGH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Alaska cruise.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.
MANNING—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. On Alaska cruise.
MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Newport News, Va.
PAMLICO—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Arundel Cove, Md.
PERY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.
RUSH—Capt. D. J. Alsworth. On Alaska cruise.
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.
TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. At Galveston, Texas.
WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. G. M. Danila. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. E. F. Bertholf. Philadelphia, Pa.

BORN.

BIRNIE.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 22, 1907, to the wife of Capt. Upton Birnie, 6th Field Art., a daughter.
GUNNELL.—Born on Aug. 20, 1907, to the wife of Asst. Paymaster John H. Gunnell, U.S.N., a son, Robert Otway Toler Gunnell.

REHKOPF.—Born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 21, 1907, a daughter, Isabel Erwin Rehkopf, to the wife of Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art.

MARRIED.

HUNT—JOHNSON.—At Youngstown, N.Y., July 31, 1907, Lieut. William Elmer Hunt, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Lavinia Johnson.

METCALF—MENEFFEE.—At Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 21, 1907, Ensign Martin Kellogg Metcalf, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Lake Menefee, daughter of Mrs. Dan Preston Menefee and the late Lieutenant Commander Menefee, U.S.N.

WALKER—STOLBRAND.—At Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 27, 1907, Lieut. James Erling Walker, U.S.N., and Miss Nellie Bishop Stolbrand.

DIED.

CARTER.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 27, 1907, L. H. Carter, son of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A.

FENTON.—Died at Lowellville, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1907, Mrs. George C. Fenton, mother of 1st Lieut. C. L. Fenton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MORRIS.—Died in Newport, R.I., on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1907, Clementina Hanson McAllister, widow of Lieut. Charles Manigault Morris, U.S.N., who resigned in 1861, and mother of Surg. Lewis Morris, U.S.N.

ROBINSON.—Died at his home, Pomona, Cal., Aug. 17, 1907, Lieut. Col. George F. Robinson, U.S.A., retired.

SCHULZ.—Died Aug. 26, 1907, at Monroesfield, Ohio, August H. Schulz, aged twenty-eight years, brother of Capt. Edward H. Schulz, C.E., U.S.A., and of Cadet J. Wesley Schulz, U.S.M.A. Interment Aug. 28 at Wheeling, W. Va.

SMITH.—Died in South Norwalk, Conn., on Aug. 29, 1907, Col. Leslie Smith, U.S.A., retired, in his eighty-fifth year.

WINDSOR.—Died at his residence in New York city, on Aug. 30, 1907, Rear Admiral William A. Windsor, U.S.N., retired.

CAMP PERRY RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

In the shooting at the annual matches of the National Rifle Association of America, and those of the Ohio State Rifle Association at Camp Perry, Ohio, the championship regimental skirmish match was won on Aug. 23 by the 2d Washington from a field of fifty-four sixteen teams. The wind was too strong for brilliant skirmishing, running fifteen miles from 2 o'clock, and scores were correspondingly low.

The twelve high teams were: 2d Washington, 419; 6th Massachusetts, 416; 1st U.S. Marine Corps team, 393; 2d U.S. Marine Corps team, 385; 5th Maryland, 378; 2d Washington, 375; 2d U.S. Marine Corps team, 375; District of Columbia, 372; 2d Connecticut, 372; 3d U.S. Battleship Division, 370; 14th U.S. Inf., 357; Naval Academy, 345.

The Ohio National Guard team on Aug. 24 won the Herrick Trophy match with a remarkably high score, defeating forty teams, and scoring 1,586 points out of a possible 1,800. The match was an exact duplicate of the Palma international contest, with fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, and open to teams of eight. Under the condition the state organizations were allowed to enter two teams, and Ohio's second team took second place by a safe margin. Massachusetts finished in third place, 98 points behind the winners, and the Army team won fourth place by a point, the Navy being fifth. The wind shifted at a swift pace, and the changes of light were quick and frequent. The scores of the leading teams follow:

	Ohio First Team.			Total.
	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	
Winder	72	66	68	206
Richards	74	64	63	201
Orr	71	70	50	191
South	73	67	68	208
Simon	67	71	63	201
Eastman	71	66	56	193
Semon	70	72	51	193
Benedict	68	69	56	193
Team totals	566	545	475	1,586

Ohio second team, 1,513; Massachusetts, 1,488; U.S. Army, 1,476; U.S. Navy, 1,475; U.S. Marine Corps, 1,447.

The Wimbledon cup was shot for also on Aug. 24 with a field of 350 riflemen. Capt. K. K. V. Casey, of Delaware, won the cup with 88 out of 100 in the hardest of wind conditions at the 1,000 yards. Sergt. Stemple, of Ohio, and Gunnery Sergt. Charles E. V. Clarke, of the U.S. Marine Corps, tied for second place with 86, but a miss in Clarke's string lost. Lieutenant Hessian, of Delaware, and Dr. Hudson, of New York, tied for the fourth place with 84, Hudson winning the tie.

The Wimbledon match also decided nine of the twelve men who will shoot on the American Palma team. Their standing follows: Hudson, New York, 668; Benedict, Ohio, 666; Winder, Ohio, 660; Casey, Delaware, 660; Chisolm, Ohio, 648; Semon, Ohio, 647; Corwin, New York, 645; Doyle, New York, 645; Orr, Ohio, 642. The four next men were Tewes, New Jersey, 638; Bryant, New York, 638; Hessian, Delaware, 628; DeLoach, U.S. Marine Corps, 624.

The regimental team championship at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards was won by the 6th Massachusetts for the second consecutive time. Their score was 740.

The following officers and enlisted men have been designated to compose the team which will represent Florida at the national match to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio: Col. Robert P. Carleton, I.G.S.A.P., Major Fred G. Yerkes, S.O.; Capt. John W. Blanding, 2d Inf.; Capt. Horace Williams, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cramer, B. Potter, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Emmett T. Riley, 2d Inf.; Color Sergt. Harry P. Davies, 1st Inf.; Corp. S. B. Kitchen, 2d Inf.; Art. Charles Pinkson, 2d Inf.; Pvt. John A. Crenshaw, 2d Inf.; Henry M. Snow, jr., J. Herman Lynn, Harry K. Jackson, and Harold O. Hinch, General Service Corps. Team captain, Brig. Gen. John S. Maxwell, 1st brigade; team coach, Col. Robert P. Carleton, I.G.S.A.P.

1ST BATTERY, N.Y.—CAPT. J. F. O'RYAN.

The maneuver problem prepared by Captain O'Ryan for the instruction of the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., was carried out successfully on Wednesday evening, Aug. 28. It was a night march of five miles for each of the two detachments participating. The first detachment consisted of a section of the battery under Sergeant Gaylor, and was instructed to march along a trail through the woods which led out on Tibbitts road, southeast of Yonkers, to form an ambush for the second detachment which followed an hour and a half later, with instructions to march along the same road via Van Cortlandt Park avenue. The great length of the trail of the new piece was found to be a great inconvenience. In some sharp turns in the woods it was necessary to unlimber the piece, and make the turn by having the men move it by hand for a short distance. Were it not for the excellence of the horse flesh and the skill of the drivers, some of the steep rocky grades could not have been ascended. On the Tibbitts road, at the edge of a woods and at a turn in the road, a position was selected where the gun could command the depth of an advancing column. The gun was completely screened in a natural manner,

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tall bushes being cut close to the ground and the butts inserted in the ground around the gun. The tires were covered with vines. The limber was sent four hundred yards into the woods on one flank where the stamping of the horses would not be detected from the road. But two men were to serve the piece. The others were all on the flank near the road. They represented an infantry support, and were instructed to permit the enemy's advance guard to go through and not to fire until the gun fired.

The rules provided that if the advancing column was fired on by the gun within a range of 100 yards the ambush was a success. If, however, the advance guard of the approaching column discovered the ambush or any part of it, and the advance guard fired and made an intelligent report of its reconnaissance, and the head of the main body at that time was still more than 100 yards from the gun, the ambush was a failure. The approaching column was represented by a limber. The detachment accompanying it represented an infantry support forming an advance guard. It was under command of Sergt. Walter Green, who showed skill and excellent judgment, his experience in the Philippine Islands under similar circumstances showing to advantage.

When the column was about half a mile from the waiting gun, a mounted patrol thrown out from the first detachment discovered the approaching column, and sent a man back to apprise the waiting detachment. The remainder held their position to fall on the column when the advance guard became engaged. The point of the advance guard reported the road ahead as an ideal position for an ambush, and in consequence moved forward with great vigilance. One of the flankers heard a voice in the wood and made one boot owl call, the signal to halt. Sergeant Green dismounted and went forward. He observed where the gun tracks turned off into a wood-road, but as that had been done a number of times for a blind, the sign was not convincing. He finally remounted and sent the flankers well into the woods on either side, and reinforced the point. In spite of all care the point passed the masked gun, which fired on the head of the main column, represented by the limber, at a range of fifty yards. At the instant two of the flankers were within ten feet of the screened gun, and did not see it. The firing by the advance guard and the infantry support in the bushes promptly began and as promptly ceased. The ambush was a success, the problem was completed. Both detachments formed and rode back to camp, tired but greatly pleased with the experience. Camp was reached at one a.m. The new drivers learned that driving through the woods over a rough trail at night is a different proposition from driving in the tan bark ring. Every such problem forcibly demonstrates to every participant that in the soldier's work much needed attributes are experience, endurance, resourcefulness and pluck. Captain O'Ryan holds that the experience can only be gotten by getting it, and that is the reason for the maneuver problems, and the remaining virtues depend upon enlisting the right material.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. John H. Foote, commanding the 14th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., has asked for the dismissal from the state service of 1st Lieut. Edward Henry Moltke Roehr, who so mysteriously disappeared early in January last, with several thousand dollars of his clients' cash, as alleged, and who left behind him creditors whose claims aggregate many thousand more. The code provides for the dismissal of an officer who has been absent without leave for six months or more.

It is understood that Squadron A, of New York, will act as escort to Governor Hughes, when he visits the Jamestown Exposition with his staff on Oct. 10. It is also said to be likely that some Infantry will be selected also, but at this writing nothing definite had been determined.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Brevet Major David Wilson, left its armory in the Bronx on Aug. 29 for the state camp near Peekskill, to remain over Labor Day. The object of the trip was to engage in annual target practice with the field guns.

Brig. Gen. Louis N. Van Keuren and Edward Schulze, and Cols. I. F. Burpee, James Geddes, Gilbert L. Fitch and John Hickey are members of a board recently appointed to consider what changes, if any, are necessary in the Connecticut National Guard to bring it into conformity with the Federal laws.

The 74th N.Y.N.G. Regiment, Col. George C. Fox, visited the Jamestown Exposition Aug. 25, after two weeks spent in camp instruction at Farnham, N. Y. They remained at the exposition until Aug. 28, when they left for Buffalo, spending two days at Washington, D.C., en route. At the exposition the 74th gave exhibition drills on the Lee parade grounds.

The attention of officers of the National Guard is called to the last paragraph, No. 32, of G.O. No. 178, W.D., relating to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. It appears under our Army heading.

The recent camp of the 1st Regiment of Illinois, Col. J. B. Sanborn, at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, was attended with the most profitable results. In camp with the regiment was a provisional battalion of the 4th U.S. Infantry, under command of Major John C. F. Tillson. Companies I and M of the 3d Battalion and Companies E and F of the 2d Battalion made up the contingent from the Regular Lieutenants Brady, Waterman, Bloom and Lane. Their entire time, as well as the time of the non-commissioned officers and privates under their command, was given to the instruction of the Chicago regiment. The Regulars illustrated the problems confronting the Guardsmen and then attended to the details and corrected the mistakes when the Guardsmen followed. Under the immediate direction and criticism of the Regular officers the regiment worked by squads, companies, battalions and in regimental formation conscientiously and well. Colonel Sanborn's command profited more by its week's work than would be possible in its armory during six months

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of the ordinary duty. Its officers and men learned and laid the foundation for proficiency in guard duty. They were taught the extended order as they have been taught that particular work before, and they have been given preliminary practice in estimating distances and advantages of cover. Outpost duty and hikes along the roads and the usual ceremonies were performed. Major Tillson was free in his criticism whenever necessary, and this was cheerfully accepted. There was no praise of poor work, no glossing of errors, no commendation that was not deserved. The tendency was to criticize the 1st Regiment according to the standard of the Regular Service, and the men who have thought that they were rather proficient have discovered that there is much to learn.

The following officers and enlisted men of the 1st Infantry, V.N.G., will represent Vermont in the National Rifle Competition, to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning Aug. 26, 1907: Major H. E. Dyer, Major L. S. Tillotson, Capt. J. W. Tinker, Capt. J. B. Hannon, Capt. G. H. Thompson, Lieut. J. C. Holden, E. L. Kelley, R. T. Corey, S. S. Cushing and J. W. Cobb, Sergeants W. C. McLaughlin, Frank Mark, W. L. Peake, W. E. Lougee, R. H. Paine, C. A. Stockwell, Jacob Frank, and Lieut. C. H. Senter, team captain, ordnance and disbursing officer.

The following will compose the State Rifle Team to represent the Iowa National Guard in the National Competition at Camp Perry, Ohio: Team captain, Col. S. W. Brookhart, general I.S.A.P.; team coach, Capt. E. E. Lucas, 54th Inf., acting regimental I.S.A.P.; team spotter, 2d Lieut. L. D. Ross, 55th Inf., acting regimental I.S.A.P., vice Capt. Rankin, relieved at his own request; range officer national competition, Lieut. Col. T. P. Cooke, 56th Inf., Principals and alternates, Major F. R. Fisher, 53d Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Geist, 53d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James L. Carlson, 53d Inf.; 1st Sergt. E. W. Fisher, 53d Inf.; Pvt. J. L. Hennessy, 53d Inf.; 2d Lieut. George Bever, Jr., 54th Inf.; Capt. F. S. Hird, 55th Inf.; Capt. I. E. Ellwood, 55th Inf.; Sergt. R. E. Kenyon, 55th Inf.; 1st Sergt. C. E. Gnat, 56th Inf.; 1st Sergt. L. W. Mayo, 56th Inf.; Sergt. E. E. Hildebrand, 56th Inf.; Sergt. F. A. Bonebrake, 56th Inf.; Sergt. A. R. Ruehle, 56th Inf.; Corp. Fred Stevens, 56th Inf.

The annual shoot of the veterans of the 13th N.Y. will be held at Creedmoor, Sept. 2.

The U.S. gunboat Sandoval, which has been loaned to the Rochester Division of the New Mexico Navy, left the Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 23 for Rochester, where it will be at the disposal of the Second Separate Division. Ensign F. J. Nugent and twenty men were in charge of the craft. The trip will be made up along the Maine coast to the St. Lawrence and up that river through the Canadian canals to Lake Ontario. The armament of the boat was removed and is on its way to Rochester.

At an election of officers held in Co. H, 1st Inf., Kansas, a few days since the following officers were elected: 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Clarke, captain; 2d Lieut. Fred Taggart elected first lieutenant; Q.M. Sergt. Charles Ziesemis elected second lieutenant. 1st Lieut. Fred Taggart has performed service in both Cuba and the Philippines.

In announcing the retirement of Major Gen. John P. S. Gobin, commanding division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, upon his own application, Adjutant General Stewart, after giving his record, says: "The Commander-in-Chief expresses to Major General Gobin the appreciation of the people of the commonwealth of the valued and honorable service rendered by him, to the nation and the state. His long, faithful and efficient performance of duty ranks him among the distinguished soldiers of his native state." Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, commanding 1st Brigade, was on Aug. 20 appointed major general and was assigned to command of the division.

Governor Hughes of New York, accompanied by members of his staff, reviewed the troops of the 4th Brigade, N.G.N.Y., under command of General Pettibone, in camp at Farnham, N. Y., on Aug. 23. There were present the 74th and 65th Regiments from Buffalo, the three companies from Rochester in the 3d Regiment, and companies from Niagara Falls, Medina, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, Oswego, Elmira, Olean and Hornell. In camp with the National Guardsmen was the 2d Battalion of the 12th U.S. Inf., under command of Major Frank B. Andrus. The National Guardsmen learned much from the regulars, especially in the care of the individual soldier shown by Army methods. The result was declared to be greater ability of the soldier to care for himself under all circumstances.

Capt. Guy L. Nelson, of Company K, 10th Regt., N.G.N.Y., who was relieved from duty on charges several weeks ago, was reinstated Aug. 25 by Col. C. A. Denike, and has resumed command of his company. The captain was charged with financial irregularities by Assemblyman Northrup, of Dutchess county. The charges have never been brought to trial. In an interview Captain Nelson is reported as follows: "If these charges are not brought to trial upon the return of Company K from state camp I shall renew my application for a thorough investigation."

Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th N.Y., has been appointed secretary of the Tenement House Commission of New York City. By this appointment the city takes official notice of the ousting of Major Crowley, of the Irish Volunteers, who has been secretary. Colonel Duffy has received many congratulations upon his appointment.

The resignation of Capt. Fritz Wilhelm Hoeninghaus, of Co. H, 12th N.Y., is expected shortly on account of business. He joined the regiment June 2, 1904, from Squadron A, and served in 1898 in the volunteer troop from the latter organization.

By a recent order from the Adjutant General's Office of New York, prescribing the substitution of new buttons on the coats of enlisted men, organizations will be put to no little expense. There are twenty-one buttons on each coat, and it will require 12,000 buttons for regiments of 600 men, which, it is estimated, will cost \$450. Organizations can charge the amount against their annual allowance if they so desire, but it will make a big hole in it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. T. F.—There are only eleven companies in the Signal Corps of the Army, and consequently there is no Co. "M."

L. K. H.—The State of New York did not issue war medals to men who served in the Spanish-American War. Several regi-

ments issued medals at their own expense, the 8th Regiment being among the number.

INQUIRER.—All guards and sentinels are required by regulation to pay the same compliments to civil officers of the Government, to officers in the military or civil service of foreign powers, to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and to officers of Volunteers and Militia when in the Service of the United States, that are directed to be paid to officers of the Army of corresponding rank. Sentinels will salute as follows: A dismounted sentinel, armed with the rifle carbine, or saber, salutes by presenting arms; if otherwise armed he salutes with the right hand. A mounted sentinel, if armed with the saber and the saber be drawn salutes by presenting saber; otherwise, in all cases salutes with the right hand.

J. M. asks if money saved on clothing allowance can be used to purchase discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps. Answer.—Yes.

E.—In our opinion the act you mention is not worthy of any special recognition, as it was simply one of common humanity. It would certainly be in very bad taste for you to personally take any steps as to securing the recognition you refer to.

INTEREST asks the names of the two senior officers of Infantry in each grade; also his number if all vacancies in grade of first lieutenant were filled. Answer.—Consult your Army list and the current Army news in our columns; if we checked two senior officers for you the names would be changed probably before you saw the answer.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT says: Beginning June 1, an examination was held for engineers, Coast Artillery. Have those who passed successfully already been appointed? If not already appointed, when will they be? Am I to be appointed? Answer.—This question should be forwarded to the War Department through military channels, as the Adjutant General's Department refuses to give this information at present.

BLUEJACKET asks whether the U.S.S. Culgoa or U.S.S. Panther is to be fitted out as a repair ship, and about what time they intend to place her in commission; also, whether she will have an enlisted mechanical force or a civilian force; and what steps should be taken to get transferred, and about the best time to take such steps. Answer.—The Panther was selected instead of the Culgoa for a shop ship. Write to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for information as to getting a place on her.

CUBA asks when the 11th Cavalry will return to the United States, and to what station. Answer.—There is no means of telling as yet when the two battalions of this regiment will return from Cuba. They will doubtless go back to Fort Ethan Allen.

A. N. C. asks whether a man can obtain a transfer from one branch of the Service to another, or whether it is necessary to be discharged and re-enlist. Answer.—Transfer by way of favor is sometimes possible; apply to your company commander. Or you might purchase your discharge and re-enlist.

A. K. asks the name and address of the longest N.C.S.O. on the retired list and date of retirement. Answer.—Write to the Adjutant General of the Army for this information.

CONSTANT READER asks: Must a soldier who is at present serving in the United States Army, foreign born, who can prove upon sworn testimony that he is a resident of the United States for five years, and has permission from the War Department, require final naturalization papers to make him eligible to stand a civil service examination for postal clerk? Answer.—Yes, but the law allows an enlisted man to become a citizen on his petition without previously declaring his intention to do so, and you are not required to prove over one year's residence in the United States.

The Submarine Signal Company has received cable advices that the British Board of Trade has authorized Trinity House (the lighthouse establishment of Great Britain) to begin the equipment of light-vessels in the English Channel with submarine bells. This action opens to the company the market of the greatest maritime nation in the world. The German agents of the company are installing the receiving apparatus on one of the cruisers of the Russian navy now at Kiel. Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., of the flagship Connecticut, reports that he made a successful test of the submarine signals while passing Nantucket Shoals, getting the bell at a distance of eight miles. He is quoted as saying: "This, my first experience with the bell, was most satisfactory and encouraging."

In line with the upturn movement of the large dry goods stores of New York city are the new stores of James McCutcheon & Co., 345 Fifth avenue and 2, 4 and 6 East Thirty-fourth street, a change which will doubtless be found a convenience by Service housekeepers. The new location is in the center of the new shopping district, directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and can be easily reached via the Sixth avenue "L" or the subway, and by practically all the street cars which transfer to Thirty-fourth street. For many years the old spinning wheel, the sign of the McCutcheon store, hung in front of 14 West Twenty-third street. There is no more reliable house in the dry goods line than that founded by James McCutcheon, a man held in honor by all who knew him here and in Baltimore where he commenced his business life.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 22, 1907.

Monday, the 19th, marked an epoch in the history of Mare Island, for on that day this yard was visited by Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, here on an official tour of inspection. The visit is largely in connection with the coming of the big fleet, for providing means for coaling and repairing the ships is no trivial matter. It was for this reason that the visit of the bureau chiefs was of particular significance, as it is in their hands to a large extent that the matter of securing appropriations for the further improvement of this navy yard rests. They came up from San Francisco on the steamer General Frisbie, the guns of the Independence booming a salute. At the landing they were met by Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon, the yard commandant, and were his guests during their stay. The afternoon was devoted to a tour of the yard, and in the evening they were the honored guests at a banquet at the Hotel St. Vincents in Vallejo, given by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. In addition to the Navy officers there were also present, as honored guests, Senator George C. Perkins, Congressman Joseph R. Knowland, J. C. Needham, W. R. Englebright, E. E. McKinley and E. A. Hayes, all of California; and all heads of departments at this yard. Hon. Frank R. Devlin, of Vallejo, Assemblyman from this district, presided as toastmaster, and among toasts responded to were: "Advancement in Naval Equipment," Admiral Cowles; "Battleships of the Future," Constructor Capps; "Naval Stations of the Pacific," Admiral Lyon; "The Flag," Capt. Lucien Young.

Tuesday morning the bureau chiefs and the Congressional delegation devoted to a further inspection of the yard, the former leaving on the torpedo boat Farragut at noon for California City Point, the site of one of the new coaling stations, where they inspected the place before proceeding on to San Diego, where the coaling station problem is to be given serious consideration. It was expected that Secretary of the Navy Victor H. Metcalf would be a guest at the banquet, but he was prevented on account of the distance from here to Fouts Springs, where he and Mrs. Metcalf have gone for a much needed rest. He is to visit the yard, however, before his return to Washington.

Paymaster W. B. Rogers has been confined to the hospital for some time, but is now able to be about again. Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry is now convalescing, although he has

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been seriously ill. He was obliged to undergo an operation in the Clara Barton Hospital in San Francisco, and was brought to the naval hospital here. His marriage to Miss Julia Persons, youngest daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, has been set for Sept. 11. A brilliant wedding of the week at the yard was that of Miss Menefee and Ensign Metcalf, an account of which will be found under "Service Weddings." Among those who came to the yard on Wednesday, the 21st, for the affair were: Mr. and Mrs. George D. Metcalf and Mr. and Mrs. Brockway Metcalf, of Berkeley; Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Metcalf, of San Jose; John W. Metcalf, Mrs. Mary Metcalf, Mrs. Martin Kellogg, of Berkeley; Mrs. W. C. Miller, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lake Miller, of San Francisco; Dr. and Mrs. W. Winterburg, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Miles.

An Army matron who has come in for a good share of entertaining during the past week is Mrs. Henry S. Kiersted, who recently arrived from Alaska and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. McG. McBean. Captain Kiersted is on route to San Francisco from Alaska, having obtained a three months' leave, part of which he and Mrs. Kiersted will spend in San Francisco, going East later in the fall.

Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, accompanied by Miss Eleanor Phelps, came up from San Francisco on Monday and was a guest at the luncheon given aboard the California, of which Captain Phelps is the commanding officer. Mrs. Driscoll was Miss Alice Bacon, daughter of Pay Director Bacon, and prior to her retirement in 1903 the family made their home here. Since the San Francisco fire the Driscolls have been spending much of their time at San Mateo. Miss Kitty Kutz also came up to the yard on Monday and was the guest of Mrs. R. M. Outts. Miss Hawke, daughter of Medical Director Hawke, retired, is down from the family home in Petaluma on a visit to friends at the yard. She has been house hunting for her sister, the wife of P.A. Surg. Charles N. Fiske, as his ship is due here soon, and during his stay here Mrs. Fiske will come from Petaluma, where she has been staying during his cruise. Miss Leila Dickens has been a guest of Mrs. Alexander McCrackin. Miss Mattie Milton has been visiting friends in Los Angeles and is at present spending a couple of weeks at Catalina Island. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad, who is at the Fairmount in San Francisco, expects to leave shortly for Cuba to rejoin Captain Bjornstad. She has as her guests at present Dr. and Mrs. Redmond Payne, up from their home at Mountain View. Mrs. Samuel L. Graham has been quite ill, but is now quite recovered.

On Saturday evening the officers of the yard were the hosts at a large hop given in the sail loft. Ensign John H. Blackburn has left for his home after successfully passing his examination for promotion to lieutenant. Miss Margaret Thompson has been spending a few days with Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. W. Lyon. Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young returned last week from a visit at the home of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Brice at Ocala, Fla.

The training ship Intrepid, built at the yard a year or more ago, but which was left idle here since that time, was towed down to the San Francisco Naval Training Station last week to be placed in commission for the use of the apprentices. She was the first steel vessel ever entirely built at this yard. The Albany, Comdr. H. T. May, commanding, arrived on Saturday, here for coal and ammunition. She will probably leave the latter part of the week for Central America, to relieve the Milwaukee.

Work will be rushed on the revenue cutter Bear in order that she may relieve the Manning, which ran on the rocks off Valdez, Alaska, last week and was disabled.

Much gratification is felt at this yard over the record for long distance wireless messages recently established. On Tuesday the wireless telegraph operator at the Farallone Island, just outside of the Golden Gate, received a message from Lieut. Comdr. James F. Carter, then aboard the Iroquois at Midway Islands, 2,770 miles distant, asking for the correct time in order that the vessel's chronometers could be adjusted accordingly. He was given the desired information, and a conversation of some length was maintained between the tug and the station. This certainly is a record of which the Mare Island officials and employees may well be proud, as it was by them that the wireless apparatus used was put up.

Mrs. Charles F. Pond and Miss Elizabeth Keith Pond returned to their home in Berkeley to-day after a visit to Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd. Commander Pond's ship, the Buffalo, has been ordered to Alaska, and Mrs. Pond and her daughter will remain in Berkeley while the ship is away.

The wedding of Miss Bessie Mahan, of Vallejo, and Corp. Robert Morgan, U.S.N., took place in that city on Tuesday, Aug. 6, being celebrated at St. Vincent's Church, the Rev. Father Netterville, O.P., officiating. The wedding had originally been planned for September, but Mr. Morgan received orders to sail for Cavite, and persuaded his fiancée to be married before his departure. After a two days' honeymoon, spent in San Francisco, Mr. Morgan sailed for the Far East, his bride returning to Vallejo. She will join Mr. Morgan a little later at his station.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 26, 1907.

Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A., returned last Tuesday from Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., has returned from Lake Contrary, Mo., where he acted as adjutant of the 18th Regiment, M.N.G., at the encampment at that place. Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory entertained very delightfully at dinner last Thursday evening. Covers were laid for six at the prettily appointed table, the guests being Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley and Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell. Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., returned last Wednesday from the encampment of the M.N.G. A number of the officers of the garrison with their families went through the Anheuser-Busch brewery last Wednesday in St. Louis, and reported having found it unusually interesting. Mrs. Turner, mother of Capt. G. Souland Turner, 7th Inf., left last Wednesday for her summer home in Arcadia. Mrs. Warren, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, has been spending the last week with friends in St. Louis, but returned to the post Thursday. Misses Laura and Marion Littlebrant gave a very enjoyable picnic last Monday. Their guests included a number of young ladies from St. Louis. Mrs. Tausig, of St. Louis, chaperoned the party. Mrs. Nelson A.

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Goodspeed and young son are expected in the post this week from St. Albans, Vt., where they have been spending the summer with Mrs. Goodspeed's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Orampton. Dr. Caspar Byers, formerly contract surgeon, stationed here, was a visitor in the post last week.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley entertained very delightfully at bridge last Tuesday afternoon. After a number of rubbers dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Allen Parker and Mrs. Will L. Pyles were the fortunate prize winners. Other ladies present were: Mrs. John P. Hanson, Mrs. William A. Powell, Mrs. John B. Musgrave, Mrs. John T. Geary, Mrs. Eugene J. Ely and Mrs. Harper. Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A., left last Saturday for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with a detachment of recruits.

Miss Green and Miss Scott of St. Louis are visiting Mrs. George B. Rodney. Mrs. Bell, wife of Capt. Ola W. Bell, 7th Cav., is visiting Mrs. Turner at her summer home in Arcadia, Mo. Mrs. Francisco, sister of Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, was in the post for a few days last week. Mrs. Poulin, mother of Mrs. Ola W. Bell, is in the post during Mrs. Bell's absence in Arcadia. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hanson entertained at dinner last Friday evening, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely and Mrs. Harper, of Sioux City, Ia. Veterinarian Hunter has returned to Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Tausig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tausig of St. Louis, Mo., is with his parents, visiting Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav.

The 15th Recruit Company baseball team is the victorious winner of the \$50 prize given for the series of games played on the post diamond, and the team from the 19th Recruit Company wins the second prize, \$25. An interesting game was played last Saturday afternoon between the 16th Recruit Company and the Leonards, a team from St. Louis, resulting in a victory for the company.

The Association of Bank Clerks of Missouri made a visit to the post last Saturday evening, arriving from St. Louis in special cars. The Depot band furnished music for the occasion in the large pavilion west of the car station. The pavilion was brilliantly lighted and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour, when an elaborate supper was served.

Rev. S. E. Ewing from St. Louis is taking a great interest in the divine services held in the post, and when it is impossible for him to attend the two services each week, which he has inaugurated, he secures other clergymen of St. Louis to hold them in his place. These services are always well attended and much appreciated. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely expect to leave in about a week for Sioux City, Ia., where they will spend a month's leave before going to Fort Apache, Ariz. An interesting game of baseball was played Sunday afternoon between the Brantlers, a team from St. Louis, and the 19th Recruit Company, resulting in a victory for the 19th Company; score, 8 to 1.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 17, 1907.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, has lately given a series of card parties, entertaining a number of friends. Mrs. Armsby, of Evanston, Ill., was the guest of honor at a bridge; others present were Mrs. Anderson, of Evanston, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Smedberg, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Warner, of Delmonte. A prize was played for at each table, Mrs. Webster winning an Abalone lace pin, Mrs. Graves a silk bag, and Mrs. Wilson a dainty sachet bag. A tempting menu was served. On Tuesday of this week Mrs. Lewis entertained the following ladies at euchre: Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Moon, Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Cornthwaite, Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Hunkins, Mrs. Alfred, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Green, of Berkeley, Mrs. Pullen, of Pacific Grove, Mrs. Garrard, Miss Lucy Garrard, Miss Cartwright, Miss Pickering, and Miss Guilfoyle. The first prize went to Mrs. Graham, eight lovely hand-painted doilies; the second to Miss Alfred, a bodkin case and bolt of ribbon; the consolation, to Miss Guilfoyle, a fancy Japanese box. Friday afternoon Mrs. Lewis again entertained at bridge. The guests were Mrs. Pickering, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Trilley, Mrs. Fondas, Miss Harker, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Stritsinger, Mrs. Rust, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bowen. The three prizes were won by Mrs. Pickering, a China tea caddy; Mrs. Estes, a decorated china pin box; Mrs. Fondas, a Japanese picture. Mrs. Webster entertained informally on Monday evening with two tables of bridge, Mesdames Lewis, Estes, Wilson, Petty, Cornthwaite, Bowen, Webster, and Miss Alfred being the players. A box of handsome note paper engraved with the regimental crest was the prize, won by Mrs. Wilson.

The Euchre Club met at the home of Mrs. Pickering Wednesday afternoon, twenty ladies being present. The prize, a pair of silk hose, went to Mrs. Carrithers. Mrs. A. McWilliam entertained a few friends informally Tuesday evening. Bridge was played by Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Cornthwaite, Miss Wilson, Capt. C. C. Smith and Lieutenant Wilson. The prize, a silk veil case, was given to Mrs. Johnson.

Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., came down from San Francisco with a party of friends, and is staying at the Delmonte. Mrs. Hunkins is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Estes, having recently come down from Angel Island, where she has been visiting another daughter, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Captain Richardson, 22d Inf. Miss Nance, sister of Captain Nance, has returned to her home in Berkeley, Cal., after a visit of several weeks with the Misses Garrard. Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon, having recently transferred to the 20th Infantry, has arrived from Alaska, accompanied by Mrs. Moon and their son and daughter. Capt. C. C. Smith, 20th Inf., came in from camp Sunday, remaining until Thursday, being a witness in a court-martial.

Mrs. Ripley entertained at cards Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Rust, sister of Lieutenant Ripley, at four tables

of bridge and one of five hundred; three prizes were given, a silver souvenir spoon to Mrs. Lewis, a handsome coffee cup and saucer to Miss Garrard, and a picture to Miss Moon. A supper was served after the games. Mrs. Keefer entertained Miss Pickering, Miss Alfred, Lieutenants Maul, Russell and Winn at dinner Saturday evening.

Captain Stone, 14th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Stone, arrived the first of the week from Vancouver Barracks, here to fill the vacancy caused by Capt. H. G. Leonard, being made adjutant of his regiment. Mrs. Smedberg, wife of Major William R. Smedberg, retired, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. McIver, wife of Major McIver, 20th Inf. Friday evening an informal hop was given in the hop room; the music was furnished by the orchestra from Delmonte.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 26, 1907.

Capt. William Lassiter, 6th Art., entertained at a dinner, on Thursday evening, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Hoyle, and Lieutenants Parker and Pennell. Capt. W. S. McNair, 6th Art., who was in Denver the first of the week while on a leave, has returned. Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., returned Friday from a three weeks' fishing trip, spent with his father among the lakes of Wisconsin.

Troops E and F, 7th Cav., entertained Battery A, 6th Field Art., at a smoker on Thursday evening in their quarters. The large squad room of Troop E was used for the serving of refreshments, and all sat down to a very elaborate spread.

The 2d Battalion, 6th Art., commanded by Major J. E. McMahon, left on Saturday morning for Washington, Kas., about eighty miles away, where it will be on the last of the month, to assist in an old soldiers' and sailors' reunion. The trip will require about eight marching days.

Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., left at the post when his organization marched away to its new station, in order that he might turn over the post exchange to his successor, has finished his work, and on the first of the week, in company with his wife and child, left for his new station. Lieutenant Smith has been succeeded by Chaplain Murphy. Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, who for several weeks has been at Omaha as acting chief surgeon of the department, has been relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Davis, from Governor's Island, N. Y., and last week returned to the post.

The first case of chicken pox in the garrison this year was found in the cavalry post last week in the family of Sergeant Ketchel, 7th Cav. The necessary quarantine orders have been issued. The regimental non-commissioned staff of the 7th Cavalry entertained the members of the post non-commissioned staff and the non-commissioned staff of the 6th Field Artillery at a picnic in Sheridan Grove on Sunday afternoon. All present were called upon by the toastmaster, Sergeant Major Napier, to make remarks. The afternoon was enjoyed by everyone.

An excursion train from Kansas City brought about 300 people from Kansas City and intermediate points into the post on Sunday shortly after noon. Many went to town, while others tried to keep cool under the trees or wherever a shady spot was available. Why a railroad company will dump a lot of excursionists in the post on a Sunday, when there is nothing going on to furnish them amusement, can only be accounted for by their desire to get the cash for the tickets.

The 7th Cavalry band went to town Thursday night and played a concert in the city park for the benefit of the townspeople. The program was well chosen, and one of the largest crowds that has gathered in the park was there to hear the different numbers. Several vocal selections by members of the band made a decided hit.

Fort Riley and Junction played a game of polo on the Smoky Hill grounds on Sunday afternoon, the former winning by a score of 6-2. Until the third period the game was a close one, but then the town team seemed to go to pieces.

Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Art., is in the post visiting his daughter, Mrs. Browne, wife of Lieut. Beverley F. Browne, 6th Art. Colonel Adams leaves the first of next week for San Francisco, with the headquarters of the 5th Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Edham D. Glassford, 6th Art., was a visitor in the city from St. Joseph, where he was attending the encampment of the Missouri National Guard. He is now en route to West Point, N. Y., via St. Louis, Mo.

The officers of the 6th Field Artillery gave a welcoming hop to the officers of the 7th Cavalry and the ladies of the garrison in the post assembly hall on Friday evening. The hall was beautifully decorated with golden rods, flags and guidons and hot horse plants. The guests as they entered were received by General Godfrey, Col. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Hoyle, Colonel Maccomb, Capt. and Mrs. Snow and Major and Mrs. McMahon.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 20, 1907.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler left on Friday for their new station, Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. J. R. Potter, of Victoria, has been spending the week with Mrs. R. P. Reeder. Col. Albert S. Cummins left on Wednesday for a two months' leave, which he will spend in Michigan. Miss Jennie Burt, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her cousin, Lieut. Charles C. Burt.

On Wednesday Major Bartlett made an inspection at Fort Worden, accompanied by Capt. M. C. Buckley and R. P. Reeder. A number of jolly maids and matrons took advantage of this trip to visit Seattle. A most delicious luncheon was prepared by the ladies and served on board the boat, so the trip proved a great success, both as a picnic and a shopping tour. Those who went were Major Bartlett, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Reeder, Misses Sturgis, Miss Abbott, Miss Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Captains Sevier, Ruggles, Buck, Reeder, Buckley. After the visit to Seattle an elegant supper was served on the return trip.

Mrs. R. P. Reeder was the hostess at a delightful dinner on Saturday evening. Her guests included Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Phillips and Mrs. Potter. Miss Ludwig, of San Francisco, is the guest of Mrs. Harry R. Newton. Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Cross, Miss Abbott, Misses Sturgis, Miss Burt, Captain Sevier and Lieutenant Burt visited Victoria, B. C., on Saturday. Lieut. John O'Neil has returned from a leave spent in British Columbia. On Sunday Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Cross, Miss Abbott, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Reeder, Misses Sturgis, Miss Burt, Captains Sevier and Abbott, Lieutenants Geere, Burt and O'Neil enjoyed an outing at Fort Casey.

Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad entertained with a hop on Monday evening in honor of Miss Phillips, which proved to be a roaring success. The floor was in excellent condition, and, with the perfect music, the dancers were allowed to "trip the light fantastic" until taps. Mrs. Ohnstad, accompanied by Miss Phillips, received the guests, who were Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieutenant Burt, Captain Abbott, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Cross, Misses Sturgis, Miss Abbott, Capt. M. C. Buckley, Lieutenants Prentice and Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. Welch, Dr. Edwards, Mr. Hill. Miss Webster is the guest of Mrs. Preston. Mrs. R. P. Reeder and Miss Phillips are spending a few days in Victoria, B. C.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 25, 1907.

Thursday afternoon Miss Louise Kennedy entertained guests from the city at a bowling party, after which luncheon was served at Doctor Kennedy's quarters. Bowling is becoming popular with the ladies of the post.

Work has been commenced in placing the new equipment in the post gymnasium, and it will be ready for use in a short time.

Miss Daisy Doane was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Hull

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at dinner Tuesday evening. Major and Mrs. Thomas F. Swobe entertained at dinner that evening at the Country Club. Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham also entertained at dinner the same evening. After dinner an open-air vaudeville performance was given by members of the club.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, prior to his departure for Fort Leavenworth, presented the Signal Corps of the Omaha High School with an acetylene station and field lantern, valued at \$100. The school board has awarded Captain Wildman a vote of thanks for his generosity.

Mrs. John G. Bourke, of Omaha, entertained at a large luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss McMahon, of Fort Riley. A beautiful centerpiece of pink asters was on the table, and the places were marked by pink cards and bonbons. Miss Nesmith, daughter of Captain Nesmith, of Fort Omaha, was among the guests. Mrs. Leonard D. Wildman, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. John T. Stewart, of Council Bluffs, left Wednesday morning to join Captain Wildman at Fort Leavenworth.

The weather has been exceedingly changeable and has caused some sickness. Captain Nesmith has been confined to his quarters for several days. Mr. Lowe, Superintendent of Construction, also has been quite ill, but owing to the large amount of work to be done he has stuck to his desk. Nearly everybody else has felt the effects of the grippes.

A very pretty wedding occurred in the post Saturday at high noon when Miss Charibel St. John Booth, daughter of Master Signal Electrician Booth, became the bride of Mr. William Henry Finley, of San Francisco, Cal. The bride was attired in a beautiful dress of Filipino pina, the gift of her sister, Mrs. Brantley Ivy, who is at present in the Philippines with her husband, a custom house inspector. Immediately following the wedding breakfast the young couple left for San Francisco, their future home.

The post baseball team played the Hoctors, of South Omaha, yesterday, at the Omaha League grounds, before a large crowd. There is much rivalry between these two teams, as they are considered about the best of the amateur teams in this vicinity. The final score was 8 to 7, in favor of the soldiers. The proceeds of this game were devoted to the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Omaha, and quite a sum was realized.

Miss Lospice Kennedy was among the guests at a dinner given by Miss Marthana Harrison, granddaughter of the late President Benjamin Harrison, at the Happy Hollow Club on Saturday evening last.

FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Aug. 13, 1907.

The summer has been so delightfully cool as to permit of almost any kind of pleasure either in or out of doors. The tennis court on the ornamental parade is constantly occupied. Miss Febiger, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Febiger, is devoted to tennis and plays frequently with her brother, Mr. George Febiger. Nearly all the young people and younger married couples join in the game. Among the tennis players are Lieut. and Mrs. Fred E. Smith, Captain Giddings, Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., Mr. Charles Nichols, son of Major and Mrs. Nichols, and Dr. and Mrs. Pomeroy.

Miss Johnson, of Vancouver Barracks, whose father (deceased) was once adjutant of the 3d Infantry, has been visiting Miss Febiger for six weeks, and left last week to return to her home. Capt. Edmund L. Butts has returned from Monterey.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., with her two children and maid, has gone east for a visit with her parents in Pennsylvania. Gen. Allen Smith (retired), his wife and daughter, Miss Sue Smith, have arrived for a prolonged visit with Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr. Major and Mrs. Nichols and their son, Mr. Charles Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Gen. Smith and family and Lieutenant Smith are all taking their meals at the bachelors' mess, still conducted by "Lucy," to the great satisfaction of all her guests.

Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Giddings entertained their hop guests at dinner. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Evans and Miss Bartleson from Spokane and Lieut. P. H. Clark, of the post. Captain Barnett returned yesterday from ten days' leave spent on the Pacific Coast. Lieut. Sherburne Whipple has left to take part in the tennis tournament at Seattle. He is a skilful player. Lieut. J. J. Grace, who recently took the examination for transfer to the Artillery Corps and passed third among the competitors, expects to be sent to Fort Casey on Puget Sound.

Capt. George N. Bomford, 22d Inf., recruiting officer in

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 14, 1907.

To-day at noon the Thomas is leaving for the States. There is a large list of passengers, in addition to the entire 9th Infantry, which is leaving with a bright record and many friends left behind. The regiment has been stationed in Manila, at the Cuartel de Espana in the Walled City, most of the time, until the 19th Infantry went home some months ago, when a battalion of the 9th, under command of Major Cotter, was sent to the lower islands, some companies to Camp Daraga, Albay, and some to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas. There has been much rejoicing among the business houses of the Philippines over the decision of the War Department, allowing the U.S. Army to purchase and have made here khaki uniforms for the Army. Bids were advertised for, and opened yesterday in the office of the chief quartermaster, Major Daniel E. McCarthy. The firm of Henry W. Peabody was awarded the contract of furnishing the Army with 193,000 yards of khaki cloth. Col. Mark L. Hersey, chief supply officer of the Constabulary, was called in consultation as to a choice between two brands of cloth, the "Wigan" and the "Stockport No. 2," and the latter was given the contract. It is feared that a few months must elapse before the entire amount of cloth needed can be supplied. There were many bids, too, for the tailoring of the khaki uniforms. All of these were destroyed and new bids called for the coming week, when it is hoped that the price named will be more reasonable. The office of chief quartermaster carries an immense amount of work, and needs sound discretionary power. But we have been most fortunate in having tip-top officers and sound business men combined. Major David Sheridan Stanley accomplished great work while stationed in the Philippines, and Major Daniel E. McCarthy is doing the same kind of work, and lots of it.

Senator William Joel Stone, of Missouri, Mrs. and Miss Stone, and ex-Senator and Mrs. Charles A. Towne, have been house guests of Governor General James F. Smith, at the Malacanang Palace. On the fourth of July, Judge Newton W. Gilbert, who was a member of Congress when he accepted a judgeship in the Philippines, with his wife gave a brilliant reception in honor of the Senators. Among the number who attended were Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John J. Pershing, Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher, Major and Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, Major Robert H. Noble, and many others of the Army and Navy, Judiciary, Insular Government, prominent Spanish and Filipinos.

Quite a remarkable feature of the 4th of July in Manila is the fact that not a single arrest for drunkenness or for any other offense was made. Is there any other city of this size that can say as much? At night, on the 4th, there was a magnificent display of fireworks from a parapet of the Walled City. A detachment of Signal Corps men had charge.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained charmingly at a dinner party Tuesday of the past week. On Friday night Major and Mrs. George P. Aherp gave a handsome dinner as a farewell to some members of the 9th Infantry, including Col. Edgar B. Robertson and Lieut. Col. William C. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Douglas Wise, and Capt. and Mrs. Edwin V. Bookmiller. Major Aherp was of the 9th before his retirement. Mrs. Aherp made their attractive home, 42 Calle Gallera, look like a regular bower of pink. A native band played in the yard. Major and Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy gave a beautiful dinner party at No. 2 Nozalea on Saturday evening, having as their guests Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood, Major and Mrs. Thomas L. Hartigan and Capt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn. Pink was effectively arranged in the decorations.

Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Luby, of the Navy, of Olongapo, spent last week in Manila as guests of Major and Mrs. William Lassiter. Major Gen. John F. Weston, in command of the Department of Luzon, accompanied by Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., aide, returned from a journey of two weeks around the Southern Islands on Tuesday. Mrs. and the Misses Weston, who are spending the heated season in Japan, are not expected back before the last of August.

The Tuesday Euchre Club, which met at the University Club, had a most pleasant session. There were three prizes, one given by Mrs. David M. King, a second by Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond, and the third the club prize, Mrs. John Van R. Hoff won a fan. Mrs. George P. Aherp a lunch cloth and set of dollies, and Mrs. Hartigan a centerpiece and dollies. Mrs. Eugene Coffin was the hostess of the day.

Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Gen. and Mrs. Charles B. Hodges, Major and Mrs. George H. Sands, 10th Cav., were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy on Tuesday evening. Cadena de amor, with pink candle shades, composed the attractive table decorations. Capt. George H. Knox, 26th Inf., is renewing old acquaintances in Manila. He will be located at Lucena for duty. Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., were hosts at a dinner at Fort William McKinley during the week, having Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. George H. White, and Mr. Brown, of the International Bank, as guests.

Major Charles J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf., is in command of the 26th, which will be at the Cuartel de Espana, relieving the 9th Infantry. Major and Mrs. Eugene O. Fochet gave a beautiful dinner on Thursday night at No. 11 Military Plaza, Malate. Major and Mrs. William Lassiter, Mrs. J. Gallagher, Mrs. E. Fochet, Col. William C. Butler, and Major Charles J. T. Clarke were the guests. Pink roses formed the decorations. There were only two dinners at the Army and Navy Club on last ladies' night, one to represent the Army and the other the Navy; Col. William C. Butler, 9th Inf., was host at the Army dinner, Commander Basset at the Navy dinner.

ZAMBOANGA NOTES.

Zamboanga, Mindanao, July 13, 1907.

The gunboats Panay and Arayat received sudden orders to proceed to Cavite at once July 2, and their officers were given a farewell reception by the bachelors of the post at the Army and Navy Club. The affair seemed to be a premature celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" with a mixture of a tearful farewell. Lieutenant Caffery, 2d Inf., acted as master of ceremonies.

The Fourth was celebrated in fine style. Americans, Filipinos, Chinos and Moros vied with each other in their efforts. Everybody was awakened at 5 a.m. by the pleasing (!) strains of a composite "bamboo band," which attempted the murder of a number of patriotic airs. At reveille the 2d Infantry Band hastened the dilatory in arising, and at 7:30 a.m. the 3d Battalion and band, 2d Inf., under the command of Major Hister, were paraded in front of the band stand, where the guests were assembled, and patriotic exercises were conducted by Chaplain A. A. Pruden, 2d Inf. Among the guests were the Provincial Governor, Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Jervey, Captain Finley, the District Governor, the Department Staff officials and ladies, and the ladies of the post. The band stand was tastefully decorated with palms and flags.

Upon the conclusion of this ceremony everybody who cared for picnicking scurried down to the wharf and, embarking in the despatch boat Sabah and the launch Coron, sailed away for San Ramon farm. Here amidst the shady groves of palms and cocoanuts they passed a most enjoyable day. At 7 p.m. began the beautiful exhibition of fireworks arranged for by the local committee. At 9 p.m. a dance, largely attended by the Army people and by the representative Americans of civil life, was held at the Army and Navy Club of Zamboanga, which wound up a long day of genuine pleasure.

Tuesday, July 2, the rival ball teams composed of men quarrels in the Spanish Barracks (Cos. L and K, 2d Inf.) and the men quartered in the new quarters (Cos. I and M, 2d Inf.) met to decide the real championship of the post. The Spanish Barracks carried off the victory by a score of 2 to 1. Both Kirby and Heckman pitched a remarkable soldier game, allowing but one hit each and but one base on balls each. The real feature of this very interesting game was little Corporal Lee's phenomenal base-running and stealing.

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He made a single and was given a base on balls. With these he managed to score both of the runs of the winning team by stealing, aided by a single error.

The Seward arrived Monday evening. Captain Bratton arrived for duty as post surgeon, relieving Captain Van Deusen. Dr. Wynn stopped for a few hours to visit his friends of the 2d Infantry. Capt. "Garry" McCaskey, 15th Inf., and Major Hale, 13th Inf., paid their respects at Department and Post Headquarters, and called upon their friends. Captain McCaskey is en route to join his company at Keithley, while Major Hale is en route to assume command at Parang.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Bliss entertained the ladies at an informal tea, at which time the ladies organized a section of the Army Relief Association. Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss was elected president and Miss Eleanor Bliss was elected secretary. This will be known as the Zamboanga Section.

Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., has been sick in the post hospital suffering from fever. He is expected to be out again in a few days. Capt. John P. Finley, 27th Inf., governor of Zamboanga District, is also sick in the hospital undergoing a slight operation.

NOTES OF PARANG.

Parang, P.I., July 10, 1907.

The celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Fourth of July by Americans in the Philippine Islands was enjoyed this past week. Pony races and boat races, baseball and other sports gave plenty of amusement, and fireworks were enjoyed in the evening.

There will soon be a little boom in the furniture business in Manila, as the chief quartermaster of the division has received from the Quartermaster General the list of heavy furniture to be allowed officers under the new appropriation bill. The furniture will probably be made of the native Philippine Islands hardwood, as better adapted for a tropical climate. The wicker and sea-grass furniture so generally bought by Army people because of light weight and easy to transport, will probably not be purchased by the Quartermaster Department, as it is not durable.

The transport Seward tied up at the new dock midday July 10, crowded with passengers. One of the passengers of the greatest interest to this post was Major Harry C. Hale, 13th Inf., who will command this post until the departure of this regiment for the United States about Sept. 15. Among guests who visited the post were Mrs. H. O. Perley, Mrs. G. C. Saffarans, Mrs. Thomas S. Bratton, of Zamboanga; Mrs. Walter Cox, Dr. and Mrs. Gibner, en route from Camp Jossman and Miss Alice Bruce.

Three sons of Ablin, the pulajane chief who was captured, each in possession of a rifle, have been seized by Capt. George F. Lyon, senior inspector of constabulary.

Major Gen. John F. Weston, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Harry F. Rethers, came on the Mindanao a few days ago and visited our post.

We have received a "wireless message" down here in the bosque that the transport McClellan will possibly not return to New York via Suez. She was originally scheduled to leave Manila in July; then ordered held until October, when the Secretary of War, while visiting here, would decide upon her final disposition. General Wood and the chief quartermaster and chief commissary in Manila approve of her use as a refrigerator boat for interisland service, as it would mean a saving to the Government of \$50,000 per year now spent on contract boats. While we feel sorry for our friends who anticipated a trip to the United States via Europe, we will rejoice to see the McClellan come into our port with regular supplies of fresh meat and fruit, prompt mail, and give pleasant accommodations for troops traveling back and forth from the southern islands.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of Dakota—Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., in temporary command. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Ft. Mason, Cal.;



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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

Spokane, finds it exceedingly difficult, in spite of his best efforts, to obtain soldiers. In the month of July he succeeded in enlisting but two men.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Aug. 24, 1907.

Col. Edgar B. Robertson, with regimental headquarters, band and the three battalions of the 9th Infantry, spent a few hours in El Paso last week, on the way from a two years' tour in the Philippines, to be stationed at San Antonio.

Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., expect to leave soon to spend a three months' leave in the East and visiting his home. Chaplain Samuel Smith, 19th Inf., is being congratulated on having just been elected national chaplain of the Army of the Philippines, at the annual convention held last week at Kansas City, Mo.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., at present commanding the post, the ladies of the Catholic church of El Paso entertained at the post hall last Tuesday. A concert was given by the regimental band, and afterwards ice cream and cake were served. Admission was fifty cents, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Holy Family chapel, a church society in El Paso.

Companies A and D, 19th Inf., on a three days' practice march last week up into New Mexico encountered a terrific thunderstorm and got a drenching. Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., has relieved Lieut. Robert Parker as post exchange officer.

NOTES OF ROCKPORT.

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 27, 1907.

The news of the arrival about Sept. 2 of the Atlantic Fleet has produced an electrical effect, not only at Rockport, but over a wide radius of surrounding country. Memories of the fleet's visit last year are fresh enough to set everybody agog hereabouts. Each day then brought thousands of sightseers to this point. It is no exaggeration to state that then Rockport captured our naval representatives, and that the Navy truly won the affections of the town.

Rockport, too, is proud of its great harbor, into which the big fleet can enter under steam in grand naval order. There are no bars or channels to consider, nor need of lighterage in Rockport's deep-water harbor of 1,664 acres. The breakwater has been built three-quarters of its distance, but, only as yet, up to low water mark; later it will be pushed fifteen feet higher in top construction. When one considers that this particular breakwater requires a foundation width of 250 feet to taper up to twenty feet at top, some conception may be gained of the size of this Government work. Its needs have been imperatively impressed upon navigators, for few points on the Atlantic coast are as dangerous to vessels as Cape Ann.

Service people are engaging accommodations at the various hotels in Rockport, as during previous fleet visitations. The big hotel, Turk's Head Inn, a mile or so away from town, has a fine automobile 'bus service established to Rockport proper.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Aug. 27, 1907.

Lieut. W. L. Reed left last week with recruits for Fort D. A. Russell, where he remained for a day or so visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sawtelle, returning Monday. Colonel Glenn spent Wednesday of last week at Camp Perry.

A delightful party was given to all the children of the post last Saturday by Miss Marian Grimes in celebration of her third birthday. Capt. J. S. Young, Jr., 10th Inf., arrived here on Friday from Alaska, and relieved Capt. B. B. Powers, who left Sunday to join his regiment, the 7th Cavalry, at Fort Riley. It was with the deepest regret that the whole garrison bade Capt. and Mrs. Powers good-by. On Saturday Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., arrived here for the usual ten days' course of instruction in recruiting.

The baseball game on Saturday was a most exciting one, for the score was two to nothing in favor of the soldiers' opponents, the Ralston team, until the last half of the eighth inning, when the soldiers made three runs.

Lieut. Thomas N. Gimpeling, 21st Inf., now on leave at his home in Dayton, was the guest of Lieut. O. R. Cole for several days last week. Mrs. Forse gave a very charming supper Sunday evening, her guests being Mr. and Mrs. McAndrews, Mrs. Reed and Mr. Clendenin.

NEWPORT NAVAL STATION.

Newport, R.I., Aug. 24, 1907.

The Army and Navy will compete for the King-McLeod cup at the Civic League ground at Newport on Sept. 7. Many events have been arranged for this field day, and a large attendance is anticipated.

The destroyers Lawrence and Hull, commanded by Lieut. J. V. Babcock and Lieut. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., respectively, have arrived from Norfolk, Va., and have been assigned to the second torpedo flotilla.

Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., has returned from Washington. Brig. Gen. William S. Muse, U.S.M.C., is spending a few days at Newport.

The officers attached to the Naval Torpedo Station gave a dance in the administration building on Aug. 20. The affair was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., are guests at "The Faisneau," Newport. Mrs. R. B. Snowden, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., at the Naval Training Station.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



a delicious dentifrice. Free from acid and grit. Just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life. Ask your dentist.

C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
4th Cav.—Troops F and G, Fort Snelling, Minn. Balance of regiment ordered to sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1907, and take station in United States as follows: Headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, to Ft. Meade, and Troops E and H to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, B.D. L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Will sail for Manila on Sept. 5 and Dec. 5, 1907, to relieve 4th Cav.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.
10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troop F Sequoia National Park, Cal.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, P, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.
5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, F, Manila, P.I.
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.
*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levet, Me.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	72d. *Ft. Screven, Ga.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
28th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
33d. *Ft. Columbia, Wash.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
34th. *Ft. Stevens, Ore.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	95th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	115th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
57th. *Manila, P.I.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
58th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
60th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.	120th. *Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
122d. Key West, Fla.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. *Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. *Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
133d. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.
139th. *Ft. DuPont, Del.
140th. *Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
*Torpedo companies.

142d. *Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.
147th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. *Ft. Worden, Wash.
151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. *Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. *Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. *Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. *Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
158th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
159th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
160th. Presidio S.F., Cal.
161st. Ft. Miley, Cal.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; K, L and M, Ft. D. Russell, Wyo.; I, Ft. Crook, Neb.
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 14, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; E, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 14, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Sailed from Manila Aug. 15 for the U.S. to take station as follows: Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
23d Inf.—Address Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
25th Inf.—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila Aug. 10.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A., commanding. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board. Address: Ft. Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A., attached. Ft. Williams, Me. The entire enlisted detachment has been transferred to the 135th Co., C.A. (torpedo).
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTED—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, O. A., attached. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board. Address: Ft. Williams, Me.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A., attached. Address: Ft. McKinley, Me., to Aug. 31.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

WEAK SPOTS IN BRITISH NAVAL GUNNERY.

In the course of a critical article on gunlayers' tests in the British navy the United Service Gazette says: "In all our first-line ships we have installed an elaborate system of costly instruments, and oral and electrical communication between the man behind the spotting instruments, on a control platform up the mast, and the officer in the sighting hood, and the man behind the sighting telescopes of the turret, casemate, or battery gun. This system is next to perfect in peace, and would remain fairly efficient at war so long as the ships fought at the extreme range of their large guns, and the hits made on our ships by an enemy were few. But by every hundred yards the range was lessened owing to the ships approaching each other, the danger of temporary or permanent injury, if not the utter destruction, of this elaborate arrangement of fire control would become greater, until, as Tsushima has shown, when the distance decreased to 5,000 yards, the position of a spotter or his instruments aloft would be utterly untenable. Yet 5,000 to 7,000 yards is the distance at which most of our practical spotting is done to-day and our system of fire control. For this reason the Japanese are keeping their spotting position low down in their ships. "This, then, is the weak spot of the present system of our older ships. It may be at once conceded that for every foot the spotter is above the gun the better is he able to prompt the captain, group officers, and gunlayers as to the fall of the shot and as to the adjustment of the sights. But it likewise has to be recognized that for every foot the 'spotter' rises the greater is his ex-

ALMOST A SOLID SCAB

Had Skin Disease Six Years—Old Doctor Suggested Cuticura—Cured in Two Months and Now

SKIN SMOOTH AS A BABY'S

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her good. Old Dr. G— suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies, which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost in a solid scab. He had used it about two months and I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's, without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her, and the last time I heard from her she was well. I hope this may be of some service to you in the future. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N.C., June 16, 1905."

posture and the more likely is he to be cut off during an engagement from aiding those who are trained to rely upon him during peace. His maximum utility is at extreme ranges, but Tsushima showed that even in modern fights, with ships armed as at present, no great harm is done until they close to 8,000 yards and under, and at this distance our spotters up the mast and their instruments would, in all probability, have but a short life. Then why, ask those opposed to our present system of fire control, persist in time of peace with an elaborate and expensive system which would have to be abandoned or would be destroyed the moment a practical fighting range was entered during an engagement? To this question a convincing answer has yet to be returned. "As a matter of fact we are already 'hedging' in this matter, and are following the Japanese by erecting armored towers near the guns on deck, in which secondary control positions are established under selected officers. But these positions are little better than the one occupied by the gunlayers themselves, and it is doubtful if an officer in such a position could profitably prompt an experienced gunlayer, as he would be subject to all the drawbacks in the way of a limited field of vision and the effect of smoke, as the man behind the gun-sighting telescope.

"We abandoned the very heavy naval guns of the last generation, chiefly because they could not be hand-worked if 'power' broke down—although it is now reported that we are to return to the 13.5-inch gun again—which showed that those responsible for the change believed in having the turrets and their crews more or less self-contained. In making turret guns' crews dependent upon exterior help we are departing from that principle and, as some think, we are departing from it to our detriment. But even if that is not so, it is a fact that this exterior help, as at present arranged, and on which gunlayers are taught to lean, may be cut off just at a moment when it would be most needed, unless we make our gunlayers more self-reliant. Too much control is being centered on platforms aloft and too little in the turrets and casemates beneath.

"We may find comfort in the fact that we are not altogether alone in our folly—if it be folly—as other naval nations use control platforms on their masts. This is cool comfort at most, as in these matters we want the best only, without regard to what others are doing. The United States Navy has placed an installation of instruments, not unlike our own, for fire control on board the Virginia, but the instruments used are installed in an armored tower, and not up the masts, where men and instruments can be brought down by a lucky shot at extreme range, and would soon be dislodged as the range decreased and became moderate. A single man aloft, without instruments, but connected to a central armored station by voice pipes, would be a modification and improvement on our own, but the line of progression which should be sought after is that which will enable the maximum amount of help being given from trained spotters carefully guarded in lower armored positions, or, better still, the gunlayers should be made so self-reliant that their being cut off from auxiliary aid would not at once depreciate the accuracy of a ship's gun-fire to something approaching 50 per cent., such as would probably be the case at present. The contention that gunlayers are not at present taught to make the most of themselves as spotters, from the gunlayer position, has too much truth in it to claim that a maximum of efficiency has been reached in this direction in naval gunnery."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A writer in the France Militaire complains bitterly of the base political influences which are infiltrating the French army and disorganizing it. It would be unjust, he remarks, to deny that very appreciable progress has been realized, and that in regard to training, organization, and material the French army leads all other European armies. He declares that the foolish pride and doubtful morality of German officers have reduced the German army to a level below that of the French forces, which, he says, are superior in tactical training and in purely technical matters. There are too many people who imagine that Germany is par excellence the land of science and of industrial and military applications of science. But this, says the French critic, is a baseless legend, above all from the military point of view, since from submarine to dirigible balloon, not to speak of steel, explosives and guns, Germany, with all her pretensions and pedantic claims, is the imitator of France.

The United Service Gazette is informed that important changes in the Channel Fleet of the British navy are in contemplation. It is believed that the existing arrangement, whereby the six vessels of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron and the four active service flotillas of destroyers are attached, as requisite to the Channel Fleet, is to be cancelled, and it is intended to add instead two vessels to the First Cruiser Squadron and detach the two flotillas now at Portland for service with the Channel Fleet.

It is stated in press reports from London that the Japanese government has bought 1,000 of the latest type of Whitehead torpedoes at a cost of \$5,000,000. It is believed the enormous purchase by the Japanese practically

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THE SULPHO-NAPHTHOL CO.,
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takes the Whitehead torpedoes from the market for some time.

According to despatches from Peking, it is believed that Yuan Shi Kai is about to relinquish the vice royalty of Chi Li for the purpose of becoming the head of the War Department. His action is said to be due to the realization of the Central government that its position is weaker than ever before and was also prompted by the reported maladministration of China's modern army by Tieh Liang, the minister of war, whose methods have resulted in the discontent of fifty thousand soldiers whose pay is in arrears.

The Broad Arrow says it is understood that a new and simpler type of steering engine has been proposed for the first-class battleship Bellerophon and her sisters (new Dreadnoughts), and that it will be fitted for trial in the first-class battleship Dreadnought before adoption.

The Russian government has begun the preparation of a plant for a gigantic canal to connect the Baltic and Black Seas. This engineering feat has been discussed and contemplated for many years. In a report to the bureau of manufactures the American consul at Riga says that the total length of the waterway is to be about 1,525 miles, the estimated cost of the work about \$27,500,000, and among the many benefits will be relief to the chronic congestion on the southwestern railway system, it being estimated that the Dnieper alone is able to further freight during the navigation season to the amount of 2,900,000 tons.

The Esercito Italiano announces that the Italian naval maneuvers will begin on Sept. 25 and will cover a period of twenty days, and will conclude with a review of the fleet at Taranto. The operations will take place between Messina and Augusta, and will for the last time be under the direction of the Duke of Genoa, who will be in the Lepanto, with Admiral Bettolo as chief of the staff.

The German naval estimates for the fiscal year are now being prepared, and it is known that under the shipbuilding plan of 1900 and the Novelle of 1906 two battleships, one large cruiser, two small cruisers and two divisions of destroyers are to be put in hand. Meanwhile very little progress appears to have been made with the battleships already provided for, although it is hoped that four of them will be afloat by the year 1910, and perhaps two of them completed.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that already in British cavalry training infantry training and combined training of all arms, the pseudo-lessons of the Boer war are rapidly fading away, and the good that that war did to the army is coming to the surface as the evils are cleared away. The new spirit at the War Office is to trust no "lesson" of South Africa as an article of faith, and to re-examine and if necessary to reject all that has not been confirmed by riper consideration and experience.

The China Mail states that the Chinese newspapers are constantly telling their readers that the question of recovering Wei-hai-wei is sometimes mooted in the highest diplomatic circles. When there is talk of building for China a navy adequate for the protection of her coasts, Wei-hai-wei is the port pointed to as having the greatest facilities for the headquarters of such a navy.

In an article on the remount of the German army for 1906, the Militar Wochenblatt gives the following information regarding the number of horses purchased by the different states: Prussia, 10,704; Bavaria, 1,518; Saxony, 959, and Wurtemberg, 252, making a total of 13,433 out of the total 26,819 horses brought forward.

The Canadian government is arranging a series of rifle ranges to encourage rifle shooting. They are located at Brandon, Sydney, C.B., Kingston, Wolfville, N.S., Amherst, N.S., Fort William, Edmonton, Brockville, Truro and Lunenburg.

In France, since 1905, when the theoretical expression of the principle of equality gave place to practical efforts to carry it out, things have not gone as well in the navy as might be wished. The result of placing combatant and administrative services on the same footing and dressing them in the same uniform has been disastrous. "Offenses against discipline," says a French contemporary, "have

increased in an alarming manner amongst the crews of the fleet. This is not astonishing, since the prestige of naval officers has been diminished, in consequence of the sophistry that pretends that different classes of officers have the same rights and duties."

It is announced from Glasgow that the Japanese government has placed an order for an 18,000-ton battleship with the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company. The new vessel will be one of the most formidable armored ships of war afloat. A feature of her construction will be her extreme width of beam.

The British Admiralty will use one of the earlier type of Holland submarine boats to obtain knowledge of the effect of mine explosions on a boat of that class. Mines and torpedoes will be exploded at different distances from the vessel, in the hopes of discovering the effect of explosives on the boat's equilibrium and furnishing hints of the best means of fighting submerged craft.

We learn from La France Militaire that the great General Staff in Tokio has abandoned the plan of creating army corps in the Japanese army owing to the expense such a step would entail on the treasury. The army is nevertheless to be reorganized to meet the needs that came to light during the late war. Before that time it consisted of twelve divisions, to which the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, as we have before shown, were added. At the conclusion of peace the Imperial Government decided to keep up these divisions and to add four more to their number. But for the present only the 17th and 18th Divisions have been added. The projected increase was to have been one of fourteen brigades and twenty-four regiments, but it has resolved itself into one of four brigades and eight regiments. The increase of independent brigades of cavalry holds good. The War Minister has decreed the creation of two brigades of heavy artillery, one to be quartered at Yokosuka, the other at Shimodaseki. The creation of the mountain batteries is being proceeded with, and three battalions, each containing three batteries, will be organized this year. These battalions will be attached to the Okayama, Kurume, and Sendai Divisions. The Togo Ketsai Shimpō says that General Terauchi, the Minister for War, has decided that in future all the uniforms for the Japanese army are to be khaki color. This rule will be universal and no exception will be allowed. Up to the present a certain amount of cloth has been imported from abroad, but in future all will be made in Senju. Mr. Tomatsa calculates that the cost of clothing a Japanese soldier is 32 3/4 yen (\$16.32) a year, and his food 61 1/3 yen (\$30.75) a year. Japan does not calculate upon the probability of being engaged in another war, for the present at any rate. It is an axiom in Nippon that an angry cloud may at any moment obscure the light of the most brilliant sun.

Of the 443,969 recruits enrolled in the Russian army in 1905, 144,709 could read and write; 39,245 could only read, the remaining 260,015 were totally illiterate.

In view of the meagre and impotent deliverances of The Hague Conference, the Humoristische Blätter, of Berlin, thinks the whole work may be summed up in the following resolutions: 1. There shall be no more war. 2. If a war breaks out explosive bullets must not be used. 3. If explosive bullets are going to be used notice is to be given beforehand. 4. If no such notice is given all previous declarations exchanged by the two belligerents are to be considered null and void.

In the British House of Commons on Aug. 27 Col. Sir Howard Vincent inquired of the government why it had ordered 100,000 pairs of horse shoes in the United States for the use of the British cavalry instead of buying of English makers. In reply the Secretary of State for War announced that he proposed purchasing army stores in America when he can get them there as good or better than elsewhere, at more satisfactory prices, without apologizing to the local protectionists, who insist that British firms should be given the preference, irrespective of price or quality.

Cordite, the smokeless powder used by the British government, according to The Engineer (London), consists of sixty-five per cent. gun cotton, thirty per cent. nitro-glycerine, and five per cent. of vasoline. As gun-cotton is not soluble in nitro-glycerine, it is necessary to use some solvent, such as acetone, in order to form the jelly with nitro-glycerine. The finished cordite resembles a cord of gutta-percha, and its color varies from light to dark brown.

General Botha, the president of the Transvaal, announced on Aug. 16 that he would introduce a resolution in Parliament providing for the purchase by the government of the Transvaal of the Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world, as a present to King Edward in token of the loyalty and appreciation of the people of the Transvaal of the bestowal of a constitution on the colony. The Cullinan diamond is valued at \$1,000,000. Under the law the Transvaal government gets six-tenths of its value when exported.

General Stoessel, the Russian commander who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese, and who is about to be tried in St. Petersburg on charges of cowardice and

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of disobedience to orders from his superiors, has found a generous champion in the person of Captain Tsunoda, now military attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Paris. Captain Tsunoda was an officer on the staff of General Nogi before Port Arthur and as such acted as the Japanese representative in the negotiations for the surrender. In an open letter published in Paris, Aug. 6, Captain Tsunoda gives a pitiable description of the conditions in the Port Arthur fortress, which he was one of the first Japanese to enter. He says the supplies of proper food were exhausted and that the Russian troops were in a most distressing condition. He states that General Stoessel might perhaps have held out for two weeks longer, but that the inevitable result would have been a massacre, in which it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish combatants and non-combatants. Captain Tsunoda says in conclusion: "If others forget it, we remember that Port Arthur cost us 60,000 lives by gunfire alone. We dug forty kilometers of parallels and expended 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition. European history chronicles the glorious capitulation of Port Arthur, and it is so considered in Japan. That is why the Emperor of Japan ordered General Nogi to treat General Stoessel with all the honors due to a gallant soldier. His own country should treat him likewise."

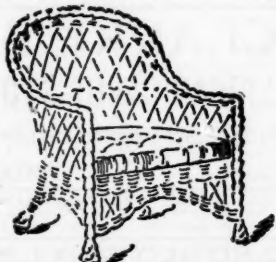
The third British battleship of the Dreadnought class, the Temeraire, was successfully launched on Aug. 24 at Devonport. She will mount ten 12-inch guns, the same as the Dreadnought, but by an echelon arrangement her turrets will be able to fire a broadside of eight of them. The Dreadnought is able to fire only six. The Temeraire's main armament is also so arranged that she can employ two of her turret guns for a right astern fire. Four-inch guns have been substituted for the Dreadnought's 12-pounders for repelling torpedo-boat attacks. The cost of the hull and machinery, exclusive of guns and armor, will be \$4,500,000. The Temeraire has a displacement of 18,600 tons and is to have a speed of 21 knots. She has a length of 490 feet and a beam of 82 feet. Her draught is 27 feet. She has an indicated horsepower of 22,000.

A contract has been entered into between the Russian government and the Elswick works of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company for the construction of three battleships, three cruisers and four, and possibly five, gunboats. The total amount involved is between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000 (\$40,000,000 and \$45,000,000), and the time to deliver extends from the end of 1908 to early in the year 1910. This is only a portion of a large scheme which includes the building of ships in America and Germany. It is not yet decided whether the shipbuilding will all take place at Newcastle-on-Tyne or partly there and partly at Genoa, where two warships bought by the Japanese during the war were constructed after having originally been built for the Italian government.

Berlin despatches of Aug. 27 state that a German military dirigible balloon and the military airship Parseval spent nearly the whole of that day in the air in a series of tests that proved completely successful. The airship executed various maneuvers and made a two-hour flight directly against a strong wind, her motors and rudder working perfectly. Many improvements have been made both in the balloon and the airship in the last two weeks and the military authorities are highly impressed with the results obtained.

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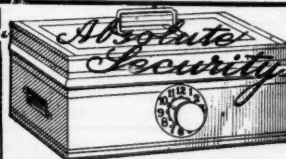
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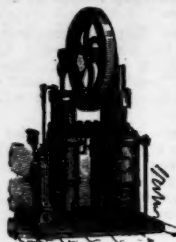
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